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15 October 1982

NEAR EAST/NORTH AFRICA REPORT

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

RED CROSS CONCERNED FOR PRISONERS--The spokesman for the International Red Cross [IRC] in Geneva has said that 1,500 Palestinians have been detained by the IDF in the last couple of days and have been transferred to an interrogation center in southern Lebanon. The IRC fears for their fate and is waiting for Israel to announce their whereabouts. The IRC has similarly protested the fact that Israel had released 76 Egyptian detainees who were held in the al-Ansar camp. It argued that 10 of them did not want Egypt to know about their presence in the camp and did not wish to return to Egypt. According to the Geneva convention, the IRC must be informed of the release of prisoners. The organization claims that this time Israel did not follow this rule. [Text] [TA241232 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 24 Sep 82 p 2]

EGYPT ABOLISHES TABAH FEES--The Egyptians have decided to open the Tabah border crossing next week and allow tourists and Israelis to cross the border with a passport visa only, Elat Mayor Gad Ktaz told this correspondent. Katz added that following his talk with the Egyptians and with the Egyptian consul in Elat he was told that the place would not flourish without Israeli tourism. Following this the Egyptians abolished all the additional fees which were customary at the Tabah border crossing. [Text] [TA222031 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 22 Sep 82 p 3]

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INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

PALESTINIAN FIGURE VIEWS FUTURE OF STRUGGLE

LD011338 Kuwait KUNA in English 1053 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] Kuwait, Oct 1 (KUNA)--Leader of the Palestinian [word indistinct] commando organisation Salah Al-Din Al-Mu'ani called Friday for shifting the entire Palestinian armed struggle to the occupied land and urged realization of Palestinian national unity.

Interviewed in Damascus by AL-QABAS newspaper, he said that the lessons derived from the Israeli-Palestinian war in Lebanon show that Palestinian military presence should go underground and that acquisition of heavy arms [is] a burden and involvement in Arab domestic affairs drains much of the resistance potentials.

"Because the struggle against the zionist enemy is an Arab national struggle," Al-Mu'ani stated, "its future depends in the final analysis on the Arab nation, irrespective of the basic and vanguard role by the Palestinian resistance which should adopt the multi-faceted people's liberation war."

This requires new programmes for Palestinian armed struggle and realization of Palestinian national unity besides the complete merger of all functional institutions including armament, services, financing and logistics, he added.

The Palestinian leader called for a Palestinian-Syrian [word indistinct] and for indoctrination of the individual fighter, equipped with light weapons, in order to offset the present supremacy of the U.S.-supplied Israeli war machine.

Al-Mu'ani argued that the Palestinian revolution has lost a battle in Lebanon but not the war against the zionist enemy. He added that the Palestinian-national Lebanese forces and the Syrian army had inflicted heavy losses on the Israeli invasion troops in Lebanon and that the former had withstood a 3-month siege of Beirut without losing grounds.

He noted that the Israeli invasion of Lebanon was timed to coincide with deep Arab dissension and conflict instigated by the U.S.-sponsored Camp David accords which aim in the end (at) Arab capitulation. Al-Mu'ani concluded by urging Arab solidarity and differentiating between friends and foes, represented by Israel and its supporters.

CSO: 4400/4

INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

PLO'S AS-SUS DISCUSSES BEIRUT MASSACRE, AFTERMATH

LD011426 Kuwait KUNA in English 1159 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] Paris, Oct 1 (KUNA)--The Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) representative here, Ibrahim As-Sus, held the Israeli government responsible for the Shatila and Sabra camps massacres. [Words indistinct] said that the Israeli reservist unit, founded in 1975 to "clear Lebanon of Palestinian fighters," placed under the authority of the defense minister, has committed the holocaust together with militia men of the renegade Lebanese Major Sa'ad Haddad.

Interviewed by the French radio, Europe-1, Thursday night, As-Sus hailed the courage of an estimated 400,000 Israelis who demonstrated after the horror of the refugee camps calling [word indistinct] and Sharon "terrorists" and demanded their resignation.

"An entire nation cannot be held responsible for crimes perpetrated by its government," As-Sus said.

He considered that the Israeli press rendered a good service to mankind by bringing into the open the horrible massacres of Palestinian refugees in West Beirut. He expressed the hope that the Israeli investigation commission will bring out all the details about those crimes and that Begin and Sharon receive proper punishment.

Sharon is the sponsor of the blood-bath, the PLO representative affirmed, and cited a member of the Israeli parliament, who said that if Sharon were the prime minister, he would set up concentration camps everywhere. "Shatila and Sabra were extermination camps," he added.

"Begin and Sharon have to resign and should be brought to trial as war criminals," said As-Sus.

Asked whether Sharon's allegation that 2000 Palestinian fighters were left behind when the PLO withdrew from Beirut, As-Sus said that photos of the massacres showed there were only women, children and old people. The Israeli agents used that pretext to enter the camps and massacre the civilians [words indistinct] all the Palestinian centres in West Beirut.

As-Sus accused the United States for being indirectly responsible for the massacres. The marines were sent to Beirut to supervise the withdrawal of the Palestinians, "in honor and dignity," and to protect the Palestinian refugee camps in the capital; they never entered West Beirut, limiting themselves to the port area and left earlier than expected, he noted.

The PLO official praised the French Government attitude on the Lebanese crisis. France understood that the Lebanese problem could not be solved without first settling the Palestinian question. We are now relying on the French Government, and counting on its initiatives as well as that of the multi-national peace-keeping force, the French force in particular, to save the lives of the Palestinians.

As-Sus rejected Sharon's allegation that the French Government had saved the PLO from being completely destroyed. "Our leaders' courage and dignity saves us," and during the six weeks of courageous fighting against the Israeli enemy, we made the world opinion aware of the Palestinian resistance and the Palestinian problem, affirmed As-Sus.

Asked about the recognition of Israel, As-Sus indicated that as long as the Palestinians did not have an independent state of their own, the PLO will not recognise Israel. "Recognition is a fact of sovereignty. We will be practical on the form but firm on the principles, which are self-determination for the Palestinian people, an independent Palestinian state and the right for each Palestinian to return to his land," declared the PLO official.

The day the Palestinian state is founded, we will have privileged relations with Jordan where half of the population [words indistinct]. Ethnically and politically, said As-Sus when he was asked whether the PLO was envisaging a confederation with Jordan.

CSO: 4400/4

PLO LEADERS MEETING ON EVE OF LEBANON WAR RECOUNTED

TA301558 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 30 Sep 82 p 3

[Report by Dan Avidan]

[Text] UN elements warned the PLO on the eve of the peace for Galilee operation to refrain from reacting to the Israeli air force activities in Lebanon so as to prevent a comprehensive Israeli action against the terrorists.

The minutes of one of the meetings of the terrorists' leaders, held on the eve of the peace for Galilee campaign, indicates that contrary to previous assessments the terrorists believed the Syrians would come to their rescue in case of an Israeli offensive. This assessment relied, among other things, on the Syrian involvement in the aerial dogfights with the IDF, and on contacts they maintained with the Syrian military level. In these contacts, the terrorists coordinated all of their considerations with the Syrians, whether to react or abstain from reacting to the Israeli air force attacks deep in Lebanon.

The minutes of the meeting confirm that there were hard internal struggles among the terrorists' leadership, whether to immediately react to Israeli air force actions with firing on the Israeli northern settlements, or to settle for a more restrained action, or to abstain from reaction altogether. While 'Arafat and a number of additional leaders were inclined to delay the reaction of firing at the northern settlements, the heads of the radical organizations supported an immediate and massive reaction by firing. It emerges that 'Arafat feared a powerful Israeli reaction as well as a split between the terrorists and the Shi'ite residents in southern Lebanon, especially the Al-Amal Shi'ite militia.

However, 'Arafat shared the assessment of the other heads of organizations that if Israel continues "cease-fire violations," it will be impossible to refrain from a reaction to firing at the northern settlements. The terrorists' leaders were of the opinion that abstention from this would cost the PLO a great loss of prestige among the Palestinian public in the territories [held by Israel] as well, and would undermine the PLO's claim of leading the militant Arab struggle against Israel.

The decision to react by firing on the northern settlements also relied, so it transpires, on the assessment that this would entail pressures by Saudi Arabia and other Arab countries on the United States to dissuade Israel from launching a comprehensive land operation.

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INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

JERUSALEM DAILY ON JORDAN'S ROLE IN SETTLEMENT

JN280814 Jerusalem AL-FAJR in Arabic 15 Sep 82 p 1

[Editorial: "The Jordanian Solution"]

[Text] Israeli labor party leaders are getting ready to take part in a U.S. political deal. All indications are that the United States is preparing to submit this deal through Jordan and the Ma'arakh [labor alignment]. Why not, since the Ma'arakh has always talked about the so-called "Jordanian solution," or "Jordanian option."

King Husayn, too, began to hint at his readiness to enter into a settlement with Israel in order to revive the so-called "United Jordanian Kingdom." In an interview with BBC Television, the king strongly asserted in advance that a confederation will be established between Jordan and the Palestinians and that this will be preceded by a "referendum."

Although we greatly wish to keep our ranks united, wounds healed and memories forgotten, the quick movement of the two sides of the U.S. pincers, that is Jordan and the Ma'arakh, forces us to say a word which we can no longer keep secret, particularly at this crucial time. [passage censored]

No one denies the organic ties and intermingled interests between us and our brothers the sons of our Palestinian people in Jordan. These ties and interests are a basic and central factor affecting any decision on the future relationship with Jordan.

CSO: 4400/4

INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

PLO FIGURES ACCUSE ISRAELIS OF PLANNING MASSACRE

LD231726 Hamburg DPA in German 1157 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Text] Bonn, 23 Sep (DPA)--According to PLO figures, it is possible that over 5,000 people feel victim to the massacre in the Palestinian refugee camps in Beirut. The PLO representative in Bonn, 'Abdallah Al-Franji, added at a news conference called today by all Arab ambassadors in Bonn: "There is reliable evidence that the bloodbath was arranged by Arabic-speaking Israeli soldiers in uniforms of the Phalangist militia."

PLO spokesman Mahmud Al-Labadi, who belongs to the circle closest to PLO head Yasir 'Arafat, stressed that prior to the withdrawal of the PLO fighters from Beirut the United States had guaranteed the safety of the Palestinian civilian population. "Written promises to this effect were given by the Lebanese government and U.S. negotiator Philip Habib to 'Arafat," Al-Labadi stated. The U.S., French and Italian troops which supervised the evacuation of the PLO from Beirut had been withdrawn again much too soon. "According to the agreements these units were to remain in Lebanon until 26 September. This means that the massacre was carried out with the United States tacit agreement."

The dozen of the Arab ambassadors in Bonn, head of the Kuwait Embassy Talib Jalal Al-Din Al-Naqib said that Israel is "directly and indirectly" responsible for the mass murder. He described it as a logical continuation of what had begun in 1948 with the murder of 254 Arabs in the village of Dayr Yasin by units of the "Irgun" terrorist group (commanded by Menahem Begin).

PLO representative Al-Franji said that according to all the evidence so far, the timing and execution of the massacre had been "coldbloodedly planned in advance." This was also indicated by the fact that the Israelis had sealed off the camps beforehand, had imposed a curfew for a considerable distance around the camps and had brought up trucks and bulldozers from the rear. "After this, every living thing was gunned down: children, women, old people, chickens, dogs, horses."

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INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

'VOP' REPORTS MILITARY OPERATIONS IN LEBANON

GF271930 San'a' Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1600 GMT 27 Sep 82

[Text] A unit of female Fedayeen launched an attack the day before yesterday against a position of the zionist invasion army at the entrance of Tyre in southern Lebanon. They used heavy and intermediate weapons in addition to hand grenades in this attack which lasted about half an hour. The attack resulted in seriously wounding four zionist soldiers in addition to setting on fire an armored vehicle and a military jeep.

The military correspondent of the zionist enemy radio noted that a Palestinian woman launched two RPG shells on a zionist armored vehicle the day before yesterday in the village of Al-Hilwah, in southern Lebanon, and damaged it. The explosion killed two zionists and seriously wounded a third. The correspondent also reported that three zionist soldiers were seriously wounded when their armored vehicle drove over a mine in eastern Al-Biqa' yesterday. The wounded soldiers were transferred to Tel Hashumer military hospital.

An explosive charge went off the day before yesterday in a glass factory in an area to the southeast of Tel Aviv in occupied Palestine. The explosion seriously damaged the building and it took firemen 5 hours to put out the fire. The zionist entity admitted yesterday in a broadcast that an explosive charge went off at the bus station in (Daymonah) which damaged the station and set on fire four buses of the Egged company which were parked there.

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INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

PALESTINIAN LEADER GEORGE HABASH INTERVIEWED

AU272057 Sofia OTECHESTVEN FRONT in Bulgarian 24 Sep 82 p 5

[Interview with George Habash, secretary general of the People's Front for the Liberation of Palestine [PFLP], conducted by "a representative of the editorial board"; date, place not given]

[Text] The exceptionally complex and tense situation in the Middle East and Lebanon, as well as the bloody crime in Beirut, committed with the cooperation of Washington and Tel Aviv, caused a sharp activization of the worldwide public efforts for solving the crisis and justly deciding the basic issue--the creation of an independent Palestinian state, led by the PLO. The exceptional importance and topicality of the plan presented by Leonid Brezhnev on solving the situation in the area, which was six points, as well as the personal messages of the Soviet leader to the U.S. President and Yasir 'Arafat, leader of the Palestinian resistance, were stressed by UN circles. The members of the world organization also received with satisfaction the TASS declaration which sharply condemns the bloody new crimes of the Israeli army in Lebanon.

The Bulgarian government and our entire public also condemned the barbarous aggression of Israel in Lebanon and the mass destruction and killing of peaceful citizens. They expressed their deep indignation with the new beastly slaughter in West Beirut.

A representative of the editorial board met George Habash, PFLP secretary general, who was kind enough to answer his questions.

Question: Comrade Habash, what are the results of the Israeli aggression in Lebanon and the tasks faced now by the Palestinian resistance?

Answer: At the beginning of June this year the forces of the Palestinian resistance movement deployed in Lebanon became the object of a large war of destruction initiated by Israel and aimed at defeating the PLO. Despite the fact that the leading Israeli circles maintained that by conducting the so-called "peace in the Galilee" operation they strive to guarantee the defense of the militarized settlements they constructed bordering on Lebanon, the facts show that this "operation" was aimed not at defending Israel's northern borders, but at drawing Lebanon into the second stage of implementing

the Camp David collusion through inflicting a heavy blow on the PLO, as well as on the forces of the Lebanese national movement and the Syrian forces deployed in Lebanon within the framework of the all-Arab peace forces.

It is no secret that Israel started this war hoping that it would not last more than several days and that it would lead to a quick capitulation of the Palestinian resistance and the Lebanese national-patriotic forces. Exactly the opposite took place. The war produced results which were not expected by the aggressor, which will lead to new changes and which will have a favorable influence over the further development of the Middle East crisis and the Palestinian issue.

Undoubtedly, this was the longest of the five wars started by Israel in the Middle East which, despite the fact that Israel used its full power, lasted almost 3 months. It is not by accident that some authoritative Israeli sources, among them Shimon Peres, chairman of the Israeli Labor Party, declared that the theory of the lightning war failed. The war placed a big question mark over the myth of the invincibility of Israel and on its chances to achieve its military and political goals within several days.

According to our evaluation of the war's results, one must stress the ability of the Palestinian resistance and the Lebanese national-patriotic forces to resist the superior forces of the Israeli aggressor. We think that despite the loss of one of the most important positions of the Palestinian resistance movement, the Palestinian and Lebanese masses can justifiably be proud of their heroism and firmness against an enemy armed with the most modern American equipment and weapons of destruction and annihilation, such as those used by Israel in Lebanon. Consequently, Israel is not anymore the monster which could freely and without punishment use its superiority. This is a great truth which will influence the future development of the Middle East conflict and must be taken into consideration when the results of the war are being discussed.

Second, one must stress the fact that the resistance and firmness shown by the Palestinian resistance movement against aggression caused serious contradictions in Israel. For the first time there were manifestations of insubordination and dissatisfaction with the Israeli military machine. Many petitions obtained thousands of signatures demanding a stop to the war and were handed to the government and personally to Premier Begin and Minister of Defense Sharon. Really, if Israel hesitated to attack West Beirut, this was not because of Begin's consideration for the city's peaceful citizens. The personal participation of Menachem Begin in the slaughter of the D'ir Yasin in 1948 is well known. Obviously, the reason which stopped Begin and Sharon from ordering the attack on West Beirut was, on the one hand, the firmly manifested readiness of the Palestinian resistance to defend its positions and the contradictions within Israel on the other.

Third, one must point out the scope of the campaign of solidarity and support for the Palestinian cause, which reached world dimensions during the Israeli aggression. The manifestation of firmness, heroism and elan on the part of the Palestinian and Lebanese fighters and the Syrian troops forced world public opinion to understand that behind this firmness there is the existence of a people that believe in the justice of their cause and are ready to defend it with all means. It is not accidental that during the UN meetings only Israel and the United States were on one side, while all the other states were against the aggression.

Regardless of everything which has been said until now, we must admit that the Israeli aggression in Lebanon placed the PLO in a new stage, which imposes serious and complex tasks. Within the framework of the Palestinian resistance movement, we voiced our resistance to every retreat from the national programs adopted by the past sessions of the Palestinian national council, and our support for strengthening the Palestinian national unity on this basis, regrouping our forces, scattered in various countries, developing the struggle inside the Israeli-occupied territories and more intensely conducting the political and diplomatic struggle with a view to maximally utilizing the broad international support for the Palestinian cause as well as for exercising our sacred right of fighting against the oppressors along with developing our relations with the progressive forces inside Israel, which are supporting us in our struggle.

We have the following tasks in the all-Arab plan: To deepen our alliance and joint activity with the Lebanese national movement and with all forces which are against the Israeli occupation and reaction, which has consolidated on the Israeli bayonets; strengthening the alliance between the Palestinian resistance, the Lebanese national movement and Syria for strengthening the role of the Palestinian resistance as a bulwark in the struggle for establishing an independent Palestinian state.

In the international arena our struggle will further rely on the strong international alliance with the countries of the socialist community, led by the USSR.

Question: How do you evaluate the recent U.S. proposals for solving the Palestinian issue and the Middle East conflict expressed in the speech by U.S. President Reagan?

Answer: It is no secret that after the evacuation of Beirut, imperialism and reaction are increasing their pressure and trying to entrap the PLO in the implementation of the U.S. plans for solving the Middle East crisis.

Only after the evacuation of the Palestinian forces from Beirut did the campaign to hold an Arab summit in the Moroccan city of Fez begin to gain momentum, which coincided, hardly accidentally, with the new "initiative" of the U.S. President. Proof of this is the connection between the armed aggression against Lebanon, whose goal it was to inflict a blow on the

PLO and thus weaken it, and the moves of the reactionary Arab regimes and the United States in order to impose an "American" peace on the area. It is enough to point out that Reagan's plan does not mention the PLO and openly rejects the establishing an independent Palestinian state to understand its real essence.

The forces which are hostile to the struggle of the Arab peoples are hoping that after the Israeli aggression in Lebanon the Arab peoples will be forced to accept the American solution to the Middle East conflict, which is being forced upon them, along with further expanding the circle of participants in the Camp David collusion by first adding Lebanon and then increasing the pressure on Syria in one direction.

Question: What is your evaluation of the support of the USSR and the other countries of the socialist community for the struggle of the Palestinian people?

Answer: Through propaganda lies and falsehood, imperialism and reaction in the Arab world are trying to maintain that the USSR renounced its friends during the recent Israeli aggression. However, we know very well that it was precisely the USSR which assumed a firm position in support of the Palestinian resistance, the Lebanese national-patriotic forces, Syria and the Arab national-liberation movement in the struggle of the world national liberation movements is the assistance of a loyal friend, which really contributed to our struggle. Rendering us all kinds of material, moral, diplomatic and political support, the USSR and the other states of the socialist community, including Bulgaria, fully support the Arab cause. This position is steadily built on the recognition that there is a Palestinian people that have an irrevocable right to self-determination, including the establishment of its own independent state. This is the source of the inherent feeling of our people that the USSR is a loyal friend of ours. Therefore, we consider it one of our basic tasks to resist all attempts aimed at weakening our friendship with the countries of the socialist community and will do everything possible to strengthen and consolidate it.

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BRIEFS

SOPHISTICATED WEAPONS IN PLO CACHES--Among the items of plunder found in Beirut PLO caches were many documents and sophisticated equipment. In a mosque in Ra's Beirut, for instance, an instrument was found which "smells" the presence of explosives--equipment like some experimental units which are being tried in some airports in the world. Large quantities of antitank Sager missiles were also found, as well as trucks with Katyusha launchers mounted on them and a (Fintzguer) field vehicle which is considered the best (and the most expensive) vehicle for use in rough terrain. [Excerpt] [TA231411 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 23 Sep 82 p 2]

IDF COLLECTION OF BOOTY--The IDF is now completing the collection of terrorist booty from west Beirut, and it will complete its withdrawal from the area on Sunday. Our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal reports that 200 truckloads of ammunition and 100 truckloads of equipment were taken out of Beirut. T-34 and T-54 tanks, armored personnel carriers, heavy cannons, antiaircraft cannons, Grad and Sagger missiles were seized as well as two broadcasting stations, equipment of a television studio, including a warehouse of video cassettes and thousands of propaganda films. The terrorists also had gliders such as the ones they used to penetrate into Israel, and rubber boats to conduct landings from the sea. A sensitive explosives detector was also discovered. Meanwhile, life has returned to normal in Beirut; amusement parks opened and workers began demolishing protective walls and removing sandbags. Customs warehouses opened at the port. The Lebanese Army is completing its deployment in west Beirut. [Text] [TA241417 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1300 GMT 24 Sep 82]

'SUICIDE SQUAD'--The terrorists plan to set up a special suicide squad to carry out assassination attempts against Israeli leaders, particularly Prime Minister Begin and Defense Minister Sharon, to avenge the massacre of the Palestinian refugees in West Beirut. This was announced by sources close to terrorist leader Yasir 'Arafat, who has completed a state visit to Saudi Arabia. In his talks with King Fahd, 'Arafat was promised comprehensive Saudi aid in the diplomatic and economic fields to enable the PLO to continue its political and military activities. It was also reported that the Saudis intend to lobby the Reagan administration and other members of the UN Security Council to bring about a comprehensive Israeli withdrawal from Lebanese territory following the IDF's withdrawal from West Beirut. According to these Arab sources the withdrawal, which is scheduled to take place next week, is also attributable to intensive Saudi lobbying with the U.S. administration. [[Text] [TA241432 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 24 Sep 82 p 2]

AFGHANISTAN

IRAN

AFGHAN MUJAHIDIN LEADER ON RESISTANCE ACTIVITIES

GF301953 Doha QNA in Arabic 1030 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] Riyadh, 30 Sep (QNA)--The chairman of the Afghanistan Mujahidin Union, Burhanudin Rabbani, has noted that the Afghan resistance developed its struggle against the Soviet occupation by initiating successful military attacks inside Soviet borders, particularly in Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan. He described this development as a great victory for the Afghan people, the Islamic nation and the peace-loving nations.

In an exclusive statement to the QNA correspondent in Riyadh he noted that the Soviet Army--following the repeated losses it suffered recently--currently plans to carry out savage acts against the Afghan resistance, which will respond with its weapons, foremost of which is faith in the Almighty God and faith in defending its honor, country and Islam. Burhanudin Rabbani, who is currently visiting Saudi Arabia, noted that the Afghan resistance is in control of 80 percent of Afghanistan and the Soviets have never succeeded in occupying an inch of that, even during the long battles which forced them to withdraw before the strength and audacity of this resistance. He added: One of our greatest battles was the failure of the Red Army to enter the city of Panjsher, which is regarded as one of our strongholds. The [Red Army] brought 30,000 troops, 1,000 tanks and 100 fighters to the battlefield, and despite all that, it failed to enter the city although it imposed a long siege. He pointed out that the occupation army is malicious and perfidious since, when it fails in all its attempts, kills women and children and destroys houses--in an effort to recover lost honor. He also revealed a new Russian plan recently executed, which includes changing members of the occupation army once every 3 months in order to avert its collapse. He added that implementation of this plan was accompanied by radical change, namely, deploying young Soviet militarymen instead of using older trainers. He added: We were sure about that when dozens were taken captive. Some of them converted to Islam and joined our ranks, refusing to go back home. He added: Most of those who joined us are people from the Ukraine, Lithuania, and Sovaniya [as received] which are occupied areas. Through our Islamic treatment they felt the difference between our manner and magnanimity and what they suffer from in their country. He added: The phenomenon of the Soviet troops fleeing from the battles--while facing the power of the resistance with the hope of remaining alive--emphasizes the low morale which has begun to spread throughout the occupation army. Moreover, they leave behind their equipment and weapons which we gain, and we are keen to preserve, since this

means we fight the Soviets with their own weapons. He continued: One of the most important battles which we, the Afghan resistance, fought was the consecutive attacks against the main occupation base known as Begram. We launched four consecutive attacks and destroyed dozens of planes. He indicated that the occupation troops and equipment are received at that base and from there they launch attacks.

On the unification of the Afghan resistance organizations, Burhanudin Rabbani said: "Seven organizations united and became the Afghanistan Mujahidin Union, and I have the honor to chair it." He also expressed hope that the other Afghan resistance organizations will shortly join the union, which will improve the efficiency of the Afghan resistance.

In addition, the QNA correspondent in Riyadh has learned that he will hold important talks during his visit to Saudi Arabia, which will last several days. These talks will focus on practical means of implementing the resolutions of the Mecca Islamic summit conference which deal with the Afghan issue since His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz is the current president of the Organization of the Islamic Conference.

The chairman of the Afghanistan Mujahidin Union arrived yesterday at the camp of the Islamic world last Sunday where he and his accompanying delegation attended the 'Arafat celebrations, participated in other parts of Hajj and then left for the royal guest palace.

CSO: 14600/3

AFGHANISTAN

BRIEFS

NEW BULGARIAN ENVOY--Kabul, 25 Sep (BAKHTAR)--Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA CC and president of the Revolutionary Council of the DRA has concurred to the appointment of Petur Volkanov as ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Bulgaria to the DRA. [Text] [LD270104 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0450 GMT 26 Sep 82]

CSO: 4600/3

IRAN

NATION CAN MAINTAIN GULF SECURITY

LD251510 Tehran IRNA in English 0937 GMT 25 Sep 82

[Text] Ankara, 25 Sep (IRNA)--Iranian diplomat here reiterated that "Iran is capable of maintaining the security of the Persian Gulf and Strait of Hormuz."

First Secretary of the Iranian Embassy in Ankara Seyyed Sakhavand [spelling of name as received] addressing a press conference, on the eve of the war week being celebrated by the Iranians to mark the second anniversary of the war imposed by Iraq on Iran, warned that Iran will not sit idle in case the super-powers tried to create hurdles in the way of exports of oil from the Persian Gulf.

Sakhavand gave a detailed account of Iraqi regime's brutality and said that defenceless and innocent civilians of Iran had been victims of bombings and shellings by Iraqi forces which were still continuing on the Iranian cities and villages.

The Iranian diplomat said that the Iraqi regime was acting on the orders of imperialist, Zionist and reactionary regimes of the region which had no objective but to overthrow the Islamic Republic.

He said that anti-Islamic Republic plots were being hatched because the regime had put the interests of these regimes in danger.

Monetary assistance to the Iraqi regime by the reactionary rulers including Egypt was a clear indication that these countries were representing the world imperialism. But, he pointed out, that the ever increasing vigilance and resistance of the people had annuled all such plots.

The Iranian diplomat also reaffirmed that Iran had no eye on others' territory and said that the Islamic Republic was strictly in favour of peace in the region.

Sakhvand expressed his sympathies over the incident in which three crews of a Turkish ship were killed when the Iraqi forces hit at the ship in the Persian Gulf.

CSO: 4600/3

IRAN

ARMED FORCES, DEFENSE MINISTRY STATEMENTS

GF281748 Tehran IRNA in English 1548 GMT 28 Sep 82

[Text] Tehran, 28 Sep (IRNA)--The joint staff of the armed forces of the Islamic Republic and the Islamic Revolutionary Guards Corps, issued a statement Monday on the anniversary of the martyrdom of former Acting Chief of Staff Maj Gen Valiollah Fallahi, Deputy Commander of the Islamic Revolutionary Guards Corps (IRGC) Yusef Kolahdüz, Defence Minister Brig Gen Seyyed Musa Namju, and Air Force Commander Colonel Javad Fakuri, as well as the commander of Khorramshahr's Islamic Revolutionary Guards Corps, Mohammad Jahanara.

The statement said that the path tread by the martyrs would "destroy all the manifestations of blasphemy, ploytheism and hypocrisy." and pledged that the army and the Islamic Revolutionary Guards would continue this path until the full establishment of Islam and the destruction of world arrogance and its mercenary agents the Iraqi regime and the usurper Zionists.

Also, on this anniversary, the Defence Ministry issued a statement saying that this occasion was at a time when the Islamic forces were on the brink of final victory over the aggressor enemy.

The Defence Ministry's statement added that the people of Iran and especially the armed forces should increase their efforts as a sign of respect for their martyred commanders and continue their path in waging a victorious jihad in the fronts and behind the fronts against the enemies of the Islamic revolution.

CSO: 4600/3

IRAN

NAVAL COMMANDER ON MILITARY ACHIEVEMENTS

GF301132 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Text] Admiral Afzali, commander of the Islamic Republic of Iran's Navy yesterday said: We are ready, in accordance with the instructions of Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the Islamic revolution and the commander in chief of the armed forces, to execute operations anywhere they are needed.

Admiral Afzali explained the victories achieved by the devoted sailors of the navy during the 2 years of aggressive war which was launched against the Islamic Republic of Iran. He referred to one of these great victories which the victorious army of Islam achieved in this aggressive war. He said that the navy has been able to destroy 13 ships which are regarded as being among the most and sophisticated modern ships of the Saddamist regime. Our navy also succeeded in downing about 11 fighters belonging to the aggressive Saddamist air force.

Admiral Afzali added that these operations which took place on 28 November 1980 were extremely important since they led to the damaging of the naval force of the aggressive Saddamist-Zionist enemy and that is why we call this day the naval power day. He added: During this war, our fighters succeeded in blocking the Iraqi port of 'Um Qasr and damaging the offshore oil-loading platforms of al-Bakr and al-'Umayyah oil ports in addition to inflicting heavy losses on them. With this, our combatants succeeded in directing the strongest military and economic blows to the aggressive Saddam regime.

Admiral Afzali stressed that the Islamic Republic of Iran and its naval force are mighty and are fully in control of the area so that no power can threaten our interests in the Persian Gulf and the Oman Sea. He pointed out that in light of the heavy losses of the Saddamist regime, this regime will not be able to have a strong navy for many years.

He also referred to the self-sufficiency which was achieved by the Islamic Republic of Iran and said: Following the expulsion of the foreigners from the factories and the institutions which belong to the navy of the Islamic Republic, the process of repairing and maintaining the complicated and important systems in the ships are now carried out by Iranian experts and technicians. Moreover for the first time in our naval history, navy students take their training in Iran.

CSO: 4600/3

IRAN

HYPOCRITES IN GILAN PROVINCE CAPTURED

LD291814 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Text] According to a Central News Unit report, the Public Relations Office of the central headquarters of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps has announced the following:

With the extensive presence of the 36-million-strong intelligence organization, and with the consistent activities of the forces of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps, a series of operations codenamed "Martyr Faraji"--the official in charge of the operations of the Guards Corps in Ramsar--carried out on 23 September resulted in the main part of the hypocrites organization [Mojahedin-e Khalq] in Gilan Province being destroyed. Ten safe-houses were discovered and more than 40 members and contacts of the organization in the province were killed or arrested. The names of some are as follows:

Heydar, deputy leader of the province's organization in charge of social and urban sections of the province of Gilan.

Morteza, alias Sa'id, deputy leader of the social section and a long-standing member.

Ahsan, alias Sirus, deputy leader of the urban section in charge of safe-houses.

Hoseyn Heydari, alias Rasul, a former official of the organization in Azarbayjan.

Asghar Panahi, alias Bahman, in charge of the social section.

'Ali Davari, alias Baqer, in charge of the social section.

Bahram Mohseni, alias Afshin, a security official in the social section.

Safar Nowruzi, alias 'Ali, in charge of the security of the social section.

Keramatollah Ja'fari, alias 'Asgar, a former official of the organization in Fasa.

Reza Salehi, alias Vehid, the organization's (?candidate) for Salmas.

Ahmad Yazdani, alias Yahya, deputy military leader of the organization in Gilan.

Ebrahim, deputy supply leader of the organization.

A large quantity of organization documents, ammunition, light weapons and hand-made bombs were seized.

CSO: 4600/2

IRAN

NVOI ASSAILS JOINT ISRAELI-U.S. AIMS IN MIDDLE EAST

TA302020 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1730 GMT
30 Sep 82

[Unattributed commentary: "The Strategic Consensus in the Middle East and the Persian Gulf Region"]

[Text] Dear compatriots: As you are aware, long before Israel's aggression in Lebanon a strategic agreement was reached between the United States and the Zionist Israel. The essence of the so-called strategic agreement is based on the principle that America and Israel's main military and political goal in the Middle East is the extinction of the Palestine Liberation Organization and its armed forces. The other aim of America and Israel, from that so-called agreement, is that in exchange for the evacuation of the occupied part of Lebanon and Beirut by Israel, they would force the Lebanese Government to sign an agreement similar to the Camp David agreement which was concluded under U.S. pressure. At the same time, the so-called U.S.-Israeli strategic agreement is not only aimed against the security of Arab countries, Lebanon being its first victim, but also poses serious dangers to the countries of the Middle East, particularly the oil countries of the Persian Gulf region.

By creating strategic areas in Egypt and Oman, on whose military bases the rapid deployment forces have been stationed, the Pentagon is in the process of designing plans for the escalation of a U.S. military presence from the Suez Canal to the Persian Gulf. Recent military measures and activities by the United States are confirmation of this fact.

In America's aggressive, imperialist strategic plans, the greatest advantage is taken of the existing conflict and dispute between Iran and Iraq. It is obvious to everyone that at present not only has the intensity of the Iran-Iraq war not been reduced, but on the contrary, due to America's (?admirable) efforts, its dimensions and scope have increased, as a result of which fatal blows and irreparable damage have been inflicted on the economy of both countries, and thousands of people have drowned in their own blood.

The U.S. Central Intelligence Agency and its agents in some of the countries of the Persian Gulf region have strived with utmost power to incite the littoral Arab states of the Persian Gulf against our liberated homeland, Iran, by frightening them of the changes that took place after the overthrow of the sinister regime of the accursed Mohammad Reza. It should be stated that the imperialists of world-devouring America have achieved this aim.

According to Washington's plans and goals, the so-called U.S.-Israeli strategic agreement in the Middle East is supposed to prepare favorable conditions for America's military penetration and infiltration into the oil-rich regions of the Persian Gulf. Currently in Oman, which in principle controls the outlet to the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean, massive military bases have been constructed under the banner of the United States. On its part, Saudi Arabia provided pretexts to Washington to carry out its complex and intricate ruses and plots in the very center of the Persian Gulf. That Saudi Arabia spends about \$20 billion annually for military expenditures is not something that is done without Washington's interference and pressure. The military expenditures of Kuwait, the UAE and particularly Oman are extremely immense. America's decision to sell five airborne radar systems of the AWACS type has caused Riyadh's further dependence on the Pentagon. America's military organs are planning the establishment of reserve military bases and an antiaircraft defense system in that part of the Persian Gulf coast that is situated in Saudi Arabia.

According to the plan, Kuwait, the UAE, Oman and Bahrain will join Saudi Arabia in an alliance. It is expected that this system will be transformed into a center for receiving units of the rapid deployment forces, which have been deployed near the Persian Gulf and which are intended to attack the littoral states of that same gulf. The alleged strategic agreement of the imperialist America and the Zionist Israel poses a direct threat to Iran also. The United States has stockpiled in the Persian Gulf and Saudi Arabia war material and weapons, fuel and provisions to last 3 months. All these and other measures being carried out by the American imperialists, which are only some of the results of the so-called strategic consensus in the Middle East, have not only endangered the security and independence of Iran but also that of all countries of the Persian Gulf.

CSO: 14600/2

PAPER REPORTS ON SENTENCING OF QASHQA'I CHIEF

GF251510 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 18 Sep 82 p 3

[Excerpts] Shiraz: Following the indictment and investigation into the charges leveled against Khosrow Qashqa'i by the Shiraz Islamic Revolution Court and the endorsement of the same by the Qom Islamic Revolution Supreme Court, he has been sentenced to execution and his property is to be confiscated. The text of the verdict of the court is as follows:

God wants corruption and the corrupt to be castigated and has exhorted us to chastize the nonbeliever in proportion to his crime. We should destroy the idols of straw and impostors from society and reinstitute the rule of God on his followers and we should purge society of the corrupt among people and the wagers of war against the religion of God.

One of the American agents and an important sanctuary for the hypocrites [Mojahedin-e Khalq] thieves, smugglers, communists, the corrupt on earth and the wagers of war against Islam has been tried by the court. He is Khosrow Sowlat Qashqa'i, who, according to his own statement in the court, was being supported by domestic and foreign elements and had received aid from them so that according to their explicit orders, he could create disturbances in the region and in Muslim society. He followed their instructions to the letter by his conduct and initiated many clashes among the Muslim guards and the Islamic nation, thereby martyring some of them; and by setting up numerous illegal training camps, he created disorder in the prescribed manner and he instigated the Bakhtiars, the deceitful Madanis and others to rise up against the Islamic Republic of Iran for cash and assistance.

In their latest act of subversion, Khosrow and his henchmen martyred some of the sons of Islam and Khosrow himself participated in two of the clashes and according to his own statement, he fired a volley of 30 shots and God alone knows how many were killed by his hands. After this he continued in his efforts to escape from the country and join the other mercenaries. However, he was captured before he could commit suicide. Following his arrest he tried to dupe his prison guard and to flee to Germany but his plans were foiled.

Although his dossier was not formally complete the evidence of his crimes was so profuse that the nature of those crimes was enough to eliminate him in accordance with the divine injunctions. He has confessed to all the charges

listed in his indictment but he also tried to evade charges by giving vague and ambiguous replies and by not divulging the names of his accomplices or other relevant information.

Therefore with regard to the contents of his dossier some of which is comprised of the mourning of the 40 people martyred by him, the property plundered, clandestine meetings with American spies in Tehran hotels and taking U.S. dollars and Iraqi dinars from them, and the statement of the accused in the court which is only a fraction of the widescale atrocities committed by him and to which he has admitted, the court has identified him as one of the prominent criminals [masadiq] who is a wager of war against God, his prophet and his vicegerent on earth and an example of the higher echelons of the hypocrites and considers him deserving of execution and confiscation of property. It is hoped that nothing will impede the path of true justice and the implementation of the divine word against this criminal, and he should not go the way that his brother Naser Khan, Bakhtiar and the Madanis have gone.

After the verdict regarding the execution and confiscation of property of Khosrow Qashqa'i was announced and endorsed by the Qom Supreme Court, the Shiraz Islamic Revolution Court announced its final verdict regarding the abovementioned accused thus?

In his exalted name. Praise be to God who gave us success in this task. Following the confirmation of the verdict of execution and confiscation of property it is hereby stated that steps should be taken by the authorities concerned to implement it. But since certain possibilities cannot be ruled out, haste in implementing the verdict will, God willing, be in compliance with the consent of God, the religious personages and will strengthen the hearts of the believers and weaken the hopes of the oppressors and hypocrites.

Therefore, it is most appropriate if the sentence is carried out as soon as possible after this day, Friday, 17 September at the nads of a noble tribesman of Fars in the midst of members of the martyrs' families and in full view of the people and before and after which, a speech regarding the atrocities of the insurgents against the oppressed should be delivered.

[Signed] The Shar' Magistrate and President of the Shiraz Islamic Revolution Court.

CSO: 4600/2

IRAN

EXECUTION OF QOTBZADEH ACCOMPLICES

GF301635 Tehran IRNA in English 1550 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] Tehran, 30 Sep (IRNA)--The verdict said that Mehdi Mahdavi had toured abroad, as Qotbzadeh's envoy, to collect money and information and made contacts with some Saudi Arabian officials. He had also informed Kazem Shari'Atmadari of the plot and, as himself confessed, had received Shari'Atmadari's agreement.

Colonel Hussein, a former army prosecutor, had himself [helped] Qotbzadeh as the representative of a group opposing the Islamic revolution. He had received money from Qotbzadeh to implement his plans.

Meanwhile, the army revolutionary tribunal issued verdicts for seven others also involved in the plot to overthrow the Islamic Republic.

Hussein Shaveysi and Darab Foruzan both received life imprisonment for preparing a map of Imam Khomeyni's residence and nearby houses for destruction.

Mehdi Zare, Colonel Javad Najafi, retired Colonel Mahotid Zarin-Khameh, pseudo-clergy Javad Manaqebi Nava'i, and Shahpur Pazhohandeh each received 15 years, 10 years, 10 years, 8 years and 2 years of imprisonment respectively.

The army revolutionary tribunal announced here Thursday that files of three other Qotbzadeh's co-conspirators, Mas'ud Riazi, (Avglreza) Hejazi, and Ahmad Abbasi (Kazem Shari'Atmadari's son-in-law) have been handed over to justice court due to being incomplete.

Sadeq Qotbzadeh, who masterminded the plot to overthrow the Islamic Republic, received a death penalty by the army revolutionary tribunal and was sent before a firing squad on 15 September 1982.

CSO: 4600/3

AFP REPORTS ON EXECUTION OF IRANIAN PLOTTERS

NC301502 Paris AFP in English 1446 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] Tehran, 30 Sep (AFP)--After former Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh, two other people were executed last night for their part in a plot to overthrow the Islamic Republic, the Tehran military revolutionary court announced in a communique published in the press today.

The executed pair were named as Mehdi Madavi, a disgraced religious dignitary, and Colonel Ghassem Hosseini.

The court refused to abandon charges against three co-defendants including Ayatollah Shari'Atmadari, 84, the former number two in the Shi'ite hierarchy, and the ayatollah's son-in-law Ahmad Abassi. Their cases had been returned to the public prosecutors for further evidence, reports said.

Mr Qotbzadeh was executed in the night of 15-16 September after being found guilty of master-minding the plot which involved killing spiritual leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni.

Twelve other people were tried between the end of August and early September. Two, sentenced to death, were shot last night. Seven received sentences of between life and 2 years and three other dossiers judged "incomplete" were returned to the prosecutor's office. Of these Ahmad Abassi had been accused of supplying his father-in-law's money to finance the plot. Ayatollah Shari'Atmadari, accused by Mr Qotbzadeh in a televised "confession" later admitted having knowledge of the plot. The ayatollah now living under house arrest at Qom, 150 kms (90 miles) south of here, has been stripped of all his religious authority. The government has demanded, so far unsuccessfully, that he be arrested and brought to trial.

According to reports of the trials held at Evin prison, north of Tehran, most of the accused admitted their role in preparing the plot but minimized their responsibility.

The reports said Colonel Hosseini, an officer of the general staff, was told to study how to blow up Ayatollah Khomeyni's house north of Tehran using a neighbour's home as operational base. Mr Madavi was alleged to have used a trip to West Germany and Saudi Arabia to contact foreign politicians and businessmen to recruit financial and material support for Mr Qotbzadeh. He was also found guilty of divulging information about Iran, the reports said.

The total number of people arrested along with Mr Qotbzadeh has never been officially revealed. But the authorities have hinted that the number was high and that only the main protagonists have been brought to trial so far.

CSO: 4600/3

REASONS FOR QOTBZADEH'S DOWNFALL EXAMINED

London IRAN PRESS SERVICE in English No 90, 23 Sep 82 pp 6-7

[Text] Iranians had always believed it possible that former Khomeini aide Sadegh Qotbzadeh could meet a violent end. They knew that President Ali Khamenei had tried to persuade Ayatollah Khomeini that Qotbzadeh, who had shown little enthusiasm for the radical mullahs' policies or for their friends, the Soviets and their proteges, the Tudeh Party, was dispensable.

But they were surprised that Khomeini had consented to the execution of a man who had played such a key role in bringing him to power and had shown his loyalty to him for so long. The fact that Khomeini did not intervene to save Qotbzadeh's life had confirmed for many of the doubters the fact that the old man is devoid of all mercy towards those who transgress against his rules--or that he no longer has the power to fight the controllers of the country's justice where their enemies are concerned.

It is believed that Qotbzadeh had been told by Khomeini to stay on in Iran when he was forced into the background by the radicals and his hopes of trotting around the world stage as a liberal revolutionary were dashed with his dismissal as foreign minister. This had encouraged the belief that Khomeini did in fact see Qotbzadeh as a possible leader of an alternative government if the present one proved unviable. He had got to know Qotbzadeh well in the period prior to the setting up of the Islamic republic when the former Washington student and his revolutionary colleagues obtained the crucial support among American liberal intellectuals and anti-Shah officials that set their bid to unseat the Shah in motion. Qotbzadeh is said to have persuaded Khomeini to go to Paris to act as the catalyst for the revolutionary movement and thus swing the masses onto his side. Khomeini, without understanding the mechanics of the operation, must have felt tremendous gratitude to Qotbzadeh, who was also said to be responsible for raising vast funds from Libya to augment those coming from the bazaar and other interests in Iran to fund the revolution.

Rumour has it that while in Paris it was decided that Qotbzadeh should be strongman premier to Bani Sadr's president, with Hassan Habibi, now in charge of the cultural revolution, having the foreign minister's position. But Ayatollah Montazeri, who had influence with Khomeini, opposed this plan. Also it is now clear that in dividing up the top positions among themselves the Bani-Sadr-Qotbzadeh alliance failed to appreciate the late Mohammad Beheshti's forcefulness and ambition. In addition Qotbzadeh and his friends did not

realise that there was deep-rooted support for a way of life the Shah's regime had created in which seniority and public familiarity with political figures was essential for their acceptance by the people. All this combined to break up the unity of the former student activists who included Ibrahim Yazdi in addition to the others mentioned, who had got together in the United States and formed an Islamic society which established the first links with liberal intellectual and official elements in the U.S., once they found themselves in the saddle in Iran.

Qotbzadeh's downfall appears to be a direct result of his ambition. Inexperienced in not only politics but in any administrative or organisational work, too, he set about furthering his career in Tehran with startling egotistical zeal, taking over the radio and television and turning it into an instrument which satisfied the mullahs with its total subjection to conservative Islamic ideas even though it did not conform with his own more liberal western tastes. He made the female staff of the radio and television wear headscarves and more conservative clothes and when he moved to the foreign ministry he was a much-hated man by his staff.

He also made enemies among the mullahs at the powerful Qom Theological Teachers Society. And his attempts to build up an armed force from among air force NCOS and homafars also failed.

At the foreign ministry his obliviousness to other people's ideas in his bid to forward his own image and to push his own policies brought him the same opprobrium. There was no doubt that in spite of his lip service to Islamic principles he had himself in mind as the leader of a liberal Islamic republic which would have good relations with liberal governments and elements in the west and the rest of the world and which would be the vehicle for making Sadeqh Qotbzadeh a figure of worldwide admiration.

Which is the dream of a great many western-educated Iranians, even those with much more educational capability and qualification than the tall, well-built Azarbaijani who had been little more than a layabout and remittance man for much of his life. Even though he was utterly unqualified for the posts he took he was quite undeterred, as indeed are most of his revolutionary colleagues and many of the minor exile opposition contenders who today dream of running a "democratic and independent" Iran.

It was amazing to many people, too, that once pushed into the background Qotbzadeh did not leave Iran. He was after all reported to have some lucrative business interests by this time. The lesson of his former friend Bani-Sadr was there for him to see; Bani-Sadr had been fortunate that the Mojahedin organisation was still in existence in toto when he had to flee, for he had pushed his luck too far thanks to western encouragement and his own vanity. If it is true that Khomeini pressed him to stay in Iran, tacitly guaranteeing his safety, this would explain why Qotbzadeh never left. But it leaves open the intriguing question of why Khomeini failed to save him.

In fact Bani-Sadr claimed in Paris after Qotbzadeh's execution that it was he who had saved Qotbzadeh's life on a previous occasion by interceding with

Khomeini. He implied that Khomeini was prepared to sacrifice Qotbzadeh even at that time.

Once Khomeini has gone and tongues are loosened the truth will no doubt come out. But there has been no evidence yet that the tapes Qotbzadeh said at his trial provided proof of Khomeini's involvement with foreign powers while in Paris, do actually exist.

Not that it would be out of keeping with Qotbzadeh's character to have taken out such an insurance against the future while he was engaged in such momentous activities...

CSO: 4600/24

IRAN

CLANDESTINE ON QOTBZADEH'S MOTIVES, FATE

GF290450 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian to Iran 1330 GMT 28 Sep 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] The U.S. magazine TIME in an article in this week's issue wrote: Qotbzadeh, in a message smuggled out of jail has stated: I want it to be known that finally my eyes were opened to realities and I did my best to repair the damage I inflicted on the people because of my support for the flimsy regime of the mullahs.

I have heard remarks from some compatriots who have expressed sorrow for Qotbzadeh--as is the forgiving nature of the Iranians--because he did not show a great deal of weakness in the court and possibly due to his expressions of regret at the end. They reasoned that because Qotbzadeh had not killed anyone, his degree of responsibility was less than those of (?others) and in their conscience, considered him guilty of lesser crimes.

Even though we consider the eradication of any one of the pawns of the mullahs' regime from the bloody scene of Iran a positive event, we cannot consider ourselves in harmony either with the majority who celebrated his death--because we do not consider the conviction of any accused, even Khomeyni, behind closed doors and without consideration for human justice acceptable--or can we be in harmony with the few who, stressing the behavior of Qotbzadeh during his last moments and on the basis of his lack of direct responsibility for the murders, look at his actions as nationalism. Let us take a look at Qotbzadeh's behavior in the court, his message and the degree of his responsibility.

According to reports by the Tehran press, when the Shar' magistrate asked him about his faith in the imam of the "nation" he replied: I only believe in the 14 innocent ones. This was a "brave" reply showing his lack of faith in the imam and in terms of the accusations against him, he had just signed his own death warrant. However, can we consider this an act of bravery? Certainly not! He made the comment because he knew (?what kind of verdict the prosecutor would issue). Many of those who were tried in the mullah's Shari'a courts asked for pardon from the imam of the "nation" as their last defense. However, Qotbzadeh did not make such a request because in contrast to the others, he knew the imam of the "nation" very well.

Had Qotbzadeh the slightest belief that if he soiled the mane of Ayatollah Shari'Atmadari he would receive clemency then he realized in the court, because of the tone of Mullah Reyshahri who (?angrily) called him "you" and insulted him, that the general principle applied to him and there was not even a glimmer of hope for him. From then he made his calculations. Himmler and Marshal Goering--criminals of World War II--committed suicide by taking cyanide pills, one immediately after arrest and the other one in Nuremberg prison. No one considered it an act of bravery.

Bravery is when an individual has another choice and chooses the harder way for a goal. Qotbzadeh's message in prison (?in no way) changes his actions and fools no one. His condition is like that of an architect who is in the service of an oppressive master. With the aid of others, he destroys a house and then builds an immense building with stone and cement. However, when he does not receive anything for his efforts in the end, he begins to use a pick to destroy the building. When the master hears about it and catches him in the act he endows the spilled oil to a holy shrine thus attributing his act to retribution for the damages incurred by the homeowners whose dwelling was originally destroyed.

The important point for consideration is the degree of responsibility. Is Qotbzadeh worthy of clemency because he supposedly did not have a direct role in the murder of [word indistinct]? The subject of responsibility should be looked at in a more general and extensive framework than the execution of a minor mercenary like Qotbzadeh because the matter of responsibility of the allies and cronies of the current regime will be a major issue in the national courts following the liberation of Iran.

If we only wish to look at the blood spilled by the regime, should we only issue indictments for Khalkhali, Musavi-Tabrizi, Mohammadi-Gilani, Reyshahri and other executioners for Khomeyni and his blood-spilling guards who pulled the triggers? The group which is ruling our country right now, like a group of united thieves, has invaded our house to murder and plunder. Each member has a duty. One has broken the door, the other has gathered the goods in the house, the third has tied up the landlord to stop him asking for help and the fourth has murdered the son of the family who wanted to resist. The difference is that ordinary thieves escape after committing the theft but these people have assumed ownership of the mansion. They have destroyed it and have murdered any of the original owners who has complained or tried to resist.

Mehdi Bazargan, most probably, has killed noone directly or has he issued the order for any execution. However, can we consider his responsibility in this calamity and less than that of Sadeq Khalkhali or Mullah Reyshahri? Following the takeover of the country, Khomeyni personally appointed Bazargan as prime minister and Khalkhali as the Shar' magistrate. Khalkhali, according to his own statements, issued over 500 execution orders through December 1979. This figure is awesome and terrifying. However, those who left Khomeyni's hand open for appointing people like Khalkhali, those who took the right to choose their own destiny from the nation and gave it to the council of experts which [words indistinct] of the life and property of the people to mad Khomeyni, those who choked the voice of the nation in their throats, broke the pens so there

would be no complaints from anyone, those who agreed to the transfer of judicial powers to a handful of barbaric professional mourners, or the hundreds of agents and bulldozers of these mullahs in these murders and plunders, have they less responsibility? Is their crime less than that of Sheykh Sadeq Khalkhali?

Mr Mehdi Bazargan, who cleared the road for the absolute rule of Khomeyni, will sit on the same bench of the accused as Khalkhali, who is responsible for the murder of [words indistinct]. Engineer Gharazi, the oil minister of the mullahs who sells the national Iranian wealth cheaply to pay for the continuation of Khomeyni's bloody war and for the cost of export of his revolution, will be treated the same way as Reyshahri, the dishonored mullah who is the executioner of the Iranian Army. The education minister of Khomeyni, 'Ali Akbar Parvaresh, who is responsible for brainwashing Iranian children and their transformation into mindless puppets at the service of crazy Khomeyni will receive the same punishment as Mohammadi-Gilani, the (?murderer) of our schoolchildren.

Those who currently head the organizations of the Islamic Republic and (?are carrying out Khomeyni's criminal orders) must forget the idea that they will receive clemency from the Iranian nation because their hands have not been officially bloodied. If we are sorry about Qotbzadeh it is because he was destroyed in the internal power struggle with his former colleagues and allies and was not left to answer for his shameful crimes in a national court beside his spiritual father. We attach no more value to his expressions of regret at his last moments and his criticism of the "satanic regime of mullahs" than (?remarks) by another architect of [word indistinct], Bani-Sadr, following his disgraceful dismissal.

CSO: 4600/2

RAFSANJANI DEFENDS SYRIA AGAINST CRITICISM

London IRAN PRESS SERVICE in English No 90, 23 Sep 82 pp 1,2

[Text] Majlis Speaker Hashemi Rafsanjani claimed at Friday prayers in Tehran last week that Syrian president Hafez Assad had prevented an anti-Iranian resolution being passed at the Arab summit in Fez.

"Although by participating in the summit Assad's record is stained, one can forgive him on account of the fact that he was able to stand up against treacherous Arab regimes to defend the Islamic revolution and Iran's position", he said.

Rafsanjani went to some lengths to try to convince his listeners that Assad's regime was Islamic, anti-American, anti-Israeli and pro-Iranian. He told his congregation they should reserve their hatred for reactionary Arab regimes and those who had deserted the Palestinians.

He explained that the Iraqi delegation to the Fez meeting had tried to convince the participants that the Iranian rulers were not true Muslims. But not only the Syrian president but also the Saudi king had said there was no doubt about the Islamic credentials of Iran's rulers.

Rafsanjani said he had received his information about the Fez discussions from the Syrian information minister. It was clear from his remarks that the Syrian ruler had been told to tell his Iranian friends that the Palestine question was primarily an Arab one and not an Islamic problem. There was an implication contained in this that Khomeini should be told not to tell the Arabs how to manage their own inter-Arab affairs.

Exiled Iranian diplomats said they had expected some sharp reaction by Arab regimes to Khomeini's constant meddling in the Palestinian problem. It was now clear that president Assad had persuaded his fellow participants that it would be best for him to pass on the message in a diplomatic way.

Possibly as a condition for going along with Assad's idea the other Arab states are reported to have told the Syrian president he must press the Iranians to end their war with Iraq. But Rafsanjani contended that Assad had told them that the Arab League constitution barred a single Arab state from mediating between an Arab and a non-Arab country.

It was clear from the summit, observers said, that even the hardline Arab states were annoyed by Iranian leaders' criticism of their attitude over the Lebanon crisis. Khomeini and other officials in the past week have continued their vociferous attacks on Arab weakness in the face of Israel's aggressive policies. Three times in one week the ayatollah himself denounced the Arab regimes in fanatical terms.

The Arab leaders were betraying both Islam and their masses in their failure to act against the Zionists and their imperialist backers, he contended. Those people would realise that Iran's Islamic regime was their only salvation. Khomeini promised Iran was going to be active in international politics and at Muslim organisations to make the latter stand up and fight effectively for a sacred Islamic cause.

The international media, the ayatollah suggested, had as their only objective the isolation and denigration of Iran and were among the many enemies of Islam. So Iranian Muslims had no alternative but to comply with the dictates of Islam and to fight for their beliefs.

The masses in the Arab countries must be encouraged to question the legitimacy of their rulers and to see them as mere stooges of the United States, which had told them to recognise Israel. Khomeini said the meeting in Morocco had done far more than simply give recognition of Israel; the Arabs had also endorsed and assured the security of Israel. Arab money, he claimed, would now be spent on security for Israel.

The massacre in the Palestinian camps in Beirut had been so revolting, Khomeini said, that even America, itself the most cruel and murderous regime on earth, had admitted that this murder of Muslims was outrageous. And now the Arabs, under the leadership of Riyadh and King Hussain, were going to recognise Israel. "I will not allow that", Khomeini promised.

While Khomeini's speech was typical of him observers said Rafsanjani's speech at Friday prayers contained fierce attacks on the Iraqi regime as well as a defence of Assad. They derived from this an inference that Rafsanjani was trying to prepare the public for continuation of the war. There was evidence, the observers said, that Iran had built up a big force near Basra, but reports of fighting early in the week came from the central part of the front. This had been fierce at times, the reports said. Both Iran and Iraq claimed they had inflicted considerable casualties. They also said artillery attacks on the southern cities of Basra and Abadan by the other side had caused damage.

Other sources in Tehran were of the opinion that Rafsanjani was answering widespread criticisms from Iranians about Syria's failure to help Iran in its war with Iraq or to stand up against Israel in Lebanon.

Meanwhile Iraq's first vice-president Taha Yassin Ramadan said Iraq was quite prepared to continue the war if necessary, but it was equally ready for peace. "Our military units psychologically, and as far as mobilisation is concerned too, are in the best state possible" he was quoted as saying. "... any new Iranian offensive will meet with a fate of complete burn-up."

OPPOSITION LEADERS' PLEA TO WORLD'S PARLIAMENTARIANS

London IRAN PRESS SERVICE in English No 90, 23 Sep 82 pp 3-4

[Text] Both National Resistance Movement of Iran leader Shahpour Bakhtiar and the Front for the Liberation of Iran led by veteran statesman Ali Amini made powerful protests to the Inter-Parliamentary Union meeting in Rome last week about their acceptance of a delegation from the Islamic Majlis of Iran.

Bakhtiar set out a case for the illegitimacy of the delegation representing a regime which had not the support of the majority of the people of Iran and whose record on human rights was so appalling. He said the Inter-Parliamentary Union was founded on the principles of democracy and freedom which the regime in Tehran, on its own admission, did not accept.

Amini's grouping of a number of opposition organisations sent a delegation of its own, led by former member of the Iran Committee for Human Rights Eslam Kazemieh, to the conference in Rome to put its plea for the expulsion of the Islamic Majlis delegation from the meeting. Kazemieh gave a well-attended press conference and was given space by a number of prominent newspapers as well as being interviewed over Vatican radio for dissemination in a number of languages.

Excerpts from the lengthy, well-documented statement of the FLI put the following points to the president of the conference:

"The Front for the Liberation of Iran takes this opportunity to convey the feelings of agony and despair of the oppressed Iranian people to all the distinguished elected representatives of parliaments around the world who have now gathered in Rome for the annual conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union.

"As democratically elected representatives of your respective people, all of you, ladies and gentlemen, undoubtedly perform your legislative duties with a progressive outlook and carry out your great responsibilities through democratic means in order to best serve the interests of your people. Unfortunately, there are now among you a number of delegates who are members of the so-called Iranian parliament, which is not a democratically elected body and which does not represent the Iranian people. These delegates, like all the other members of the parliament of the Islamic republic, are not really

legislators: they are religious fascists who represent a repressive, totalitarian regime. They are Moslem fundamentalists who, today, in the 20th century, merely supervise the strict execution of a set of archaic and barbaric rules laid down for the tent-dwelling people of Arabia nearly fourteen centuries ago.

"In their extreme fanaticism to fully enforce these and other barbaric rules, these people and all the other ruling mullahs have lost sight of the true spirit of Islam, which specifically calls for the adaptation of religious laws to the changing demands of time. Consequently, Islamic scholars and enlightened spiritual leaders do not regard these people as true Moslems and view them as irresponsible fanatics, who tarnish the image of Islam. Among the rules presently enforced in Iran by these religious fanatics are trials without the right to a counsel, executions without trials, cutting off a victim's hands and feet, stoning a victim to death, polygamy, marriage of nine-year old girls to fifty- or sixty-year old men.

"The system of "velayat-e faghih" (unchallengeable religious tutelage) is the most important rule in the hierarchy of these unchangeable rules that must be fully enforced in the Islamic republic. Under this totalitarian rule Ayatollah Khomeini now holds absolute power over every individual in Iran (including those who are now representing the parliament of the Islamic republic at the current conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union in Rome) just as a legal guardian would hold power over a minor. More than thirty-five million people in Iran are now being treated like minors and simple idiots under the system of velayet-e faghih, a system which has no basis and justification in Islam.

"The parliament of the Islamic republic came into existence almost a year after the revolution at a time when Moslem fundamentalists were not yet strong enough to eliminate the 'liberals' and other political forces. But this did not prevent them from using terror and violence against their challengers during the parliamentary elections. To prevent the election of liberal candidates, the fundamentalists wiped out many parliamentary districts and barred a number of elected representatives from sitting in the parliament. These included Dr. Karim Sanjabi, the leader of the National Front and the elected representative of a section of Kurdistan: Dr. Ghassemlou, the elected representative of another section of Kurdistan: Khosrow Qashgai, and Abolfazl Gassemi, the secretary general of the Iran Party. Dr. Sanjabi and Dr. Abdorrahman Gassemlou, representing the other half of Kurdistan, were forced into exile, and Mr Khosrow Qashgai and Mr Abolfazl Ghassemi are now in prison.

"A number of elected representatives--such as Ghazanfarpour, Ali Ardalan (elected from Touserkan), Dr. Ahmad Madani (elected from Kerman), Dr. Salamatian (elected from Isfahan) and Hojatoleslam, Golzadeh-Ghafouri (elected from Tehran) were allowed into the parliament. However, they were soon forced out because of their just stand that parliament is a place for legislation, not supervision of a set of unchangeable laws. Mr Ghazanfarpour and Mr Ardalan are now in prison: Dr. Madani, Dr. Salamatian and Hojatoleslam Golzadeh-Ghafouri were forced to leave the country.

"Distinguished representatives of World Parliaments: the elected representatives of the Iranian people are actually members of a band of internationally-known terrorists who represent a fascist regime which has violated every basic principle of freedom, decency and human rights: they represent a regime which has, since its inception, unleashed a reign of terror against its own people; they represent a regime which has tortured and summarily executed thousands of Iranian people; they represent a regime which has butchered thousands of innocent children in human wave assaults against the Iraqi army; they represent a regime which has brought death and catastrophe to hundreds of thousands of people in a senseless war with its neighbour; they represent a regime which has ransacked and confiscated homes and offices of thousands of Iranian families; they represent a regime which has brought immense suffering and misery to its captive people and finally, they represent a regime which has exacerbated the instability and tensions in the strategic Middle East.

"Please expel them.

"Distinguished spokesmen of free peoples: on behalf of the suppressed and captive people of Iran, the Front for the Liberation of Iran, which represents the largest number of Iranian opposition groups and individuals who believe in freedom and democracy, respectfully requests that you, as the true representatives of millions of people around the world, proceed to expel, in the name of freedom and human dignity, the delegates of the fascist regime of the Islamic republic from amongst you and from the conference as a great humanitarian gesture and as a symbol of the civilized world's protest against the regime's crimes, atrocities and violence."

CSO: 4600/24

SAUDIS ACCUSE IRANIANS OF VIOLATING SPIRIT OF MECCA PILGRIMAGE

London IRAN PRESS SERVICE in English No 90, 23 Sep 82 pp 4-5

[Text] Saudi Arabian interior minister Prince Nayef ibn Abdulaziz has accused Iranian pilgrims of violating the spirit of the annual pilgrimage to Mecca, Islam's holiest shrine, after recent demonstrations in the holy city of Medina.

He said in a television interview that the pilgrims had claimed that the purpose of the demonstrations was to raise slogans against enemies of Islam. But the demonstrations were "Iranian publicity," he said.

"Struggle against the enemies of Islam must not be carried out in the streets of Medina but from countries bordering Israel such as Syria, Jordan and Lebanon," he added.

Saudi police last week dispersed thousands of Iranian pilgrims gathered in Medina for a political meeting and seized pictures of Iranian leader Ayatollah Khomeini. The authorities later said they deported 18 people arrested during the demonstration.

Last year there were clashes between Saudi police and some of the 75,000 Iranians who made the pilgrimage to Mecca.

In Tehran Ayatollah Khomeini asked how low could a regime (meaning the Saudis) get if it would so obey the strictures of America that it would not allow Muslims to carry out their Islamic duty and make vocal protestations about their feelings of hatred towards the United States and Israel.

The Saudis' firm action against the demonstrating Iranians, as reported in last week's issue of Iranian Press Service, seemed to have deterred any repetition of them, sources in Medina said this week.

CSO: 4600/24

IRAN

FIRST PUBLIC PROTESTS REPORTED FROM IRANIAN CITIES

London IRAN PRESS SERVICE in English No 90, 23 Sep 82 pp 7,8

[Text] Widespread reports of open street protests against the regime and conditions in Iran came out of the country in the early part of this week. Isfahan and Shiraz and even Tehran were reported to have seen them.

Iran-watchers had conjectured at the reaction in the south of the country to the death sentence reported to have been passed by a revolutionary court on tribal leader Khosrow Qashgai for his alleged responsibility for armed clashes between Qashgai tribesmen and revolutionary guards in April of this year. Qashgai, who returned to Iran at the time of the revolution after many years in exile, was elected to the Islamic Majlis but was later expelled. He was said to have been physically assaulted for expressing opinions which did not please the more radical members of the chamber.

One report from Tehran said the revolutionary tribunal in Shiraz had suggested stoning for Qashgai but no confirmation of this could be obtained. The Majlis in the capital approved the Qasas law which has been introduced to restore stoning, chopping off of hands and other medieval punishments at a session on Tuesday. Such punishments had previously been carried out on a "free-lance" basis by courts.

CSO: 4600/24

BRIEFS

GUARDS ARREST 'COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES'--Urumiyeh--Twenty counterrevolutionaries set on fleeing the country were arrested in Khoi and Salmas districts due to the vigilance of the brother guards last week. Similarly elements who had repeatedly tried to flee were also arrested. IRNA reports that according to the Islamic Revolution Guards in Khoi, some of the arrested are members of the minigroups. [Text] [GF261942 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 18 Sep 82 p 19]

CLANDESTINE ON SARDASHT CLASHES--The heroic antiregime people of Iran held protest demonstrations in some Iranian cities on the first day of the academic year. According to reports reaching here, more than 150 persons have been detained in Tabriz, Esfahan, Mashhad and other cities. It has been reported that in Kordestan, in the vicinity of Sardasht-Piranshahr, violent clashes are in progress between the combatant Kurds and Khomeyni's guards, and the latter are attacking the area and houses of the rural people with heavy artillery. The reports add that in the ensuing encounters, a large number of Khomeyni's mercenary forces have been killed and some have been forced to flee in other places, leaving behind quantities of arms and ammunition. [Text] [GF250520 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian 1330 GMT 24 Sep 82]

CLANDESTINE ON MOJAHEDIN ACTIVITIES--According to our correspondent in France the Mojahedin Khalq Organization's [MKO] office in Paris announced today that during the clashes which occurred in Iran last week blows were dealt against the Khomeyni forces. In Tehran's Majidiyeh District there was a clash between the guards and resistance units on 19 September which lasted 1 hour. In the clash 'Abbas (Jamalyan), a mercenary of the regime was killed. Nasrollah Torabi, another one of Khomeyni's torturers, was also killed in Tehran. The MKO office also announced that nine labor syndicates, centers which are responsible for crushing Iranian workers, were attacked by resistance forces in Tehran. During the attacks two guards of the Karun Street Committee were killed and another 14 were wounded. The same office announced today that a post close to Sari was attacked by the armed strugglers. They were able to capture all the arms and ammunition in the guards' post and also killed Mirzakhani Zaheri who was a supporter of the regime in Sari. The MKO statement also said that 20 of the regime's guards were killed in Gilan's Rahimabad. [Text] [GF251920 (Clandestine) Free Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1500 GMT 25 Sep 82]

GOLD SALE IN LONDON--According to confirmed reports reaching the Free Voice of Iran, the illegal regime of the Islamic Republic recently sold a large portion of Iranian gold held in the city of London and paid off some of its

bills with the Talbot Company, which supplies spare parts for the manufacture of Peykan automobiles to the Islamic Republic. The sum paid exceeded tens of millions of British pounds. An information source in Tehran informed us that contrary to the silence surrounding British-Islamic Republic ties, the relations between the two countries is very friendly especially in the economic field. The British Embassy in Tehran continues its activities with a full complement of diplomats. It is interesting to note that the British charge d'affaires in Tehran is a fluent Persian speaker and has very friendly relationships with several influential mullahs within the government. [Text] [GF261826 (Clandestine) Free Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1500 GMT 26 Sep 82]

COMMUNIQUE ON WAR ANNIVERSARY--The National Front in Paris has published a communique on the start of the third year of war between Tehran and Baghdad. In this communique it said that this ruinous war [continues] because of attempts to export the Islamic revolution. It said that if the Islamic regime was really the regime of the people, it would have accepted the reparations offered and repair the war damages with it and end this war that has caused the deaths of at least 100,000 people and wounded 200,000. The National Front in its communique insisted on this point that the Iranians and especially the youth should not take part in the war plans and operations of the Khomeyni regime that has only the sole goal of exporting the Islamic revolution. They should understand that their restraint is not only a national responsibility but also a humane precept. The communique added that the Khomeyni regime is getting ready for another attack against Iraq this fall and then called on the Iranians to stop destroying and killing human beings. [Text] [GF260846 (Clandestine) Voice of Iran in Persian 0330 GMT 26 Sep 82]

SLIGHT EARTH TREMOR IN RAMHORMOZ--According to the news unit in Ramhormoz a slight earth tremor was recorded in Ramhormoz at 1545 local time [1230 GMT] on 28 September. By the grace of God no loss of life or property was reported. Later the local people held a thanksgiving prayer at the city mosque. [Text] [GF291812 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1330 GMT 29 Sep 82]

APPEAL FOR ANTI-U.S. ECONOMIC SANCTIONS--According to the Central News Unit, Mr Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, the president of our country, sent the following important message to the leaders of each of the Islamic countries: In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. The extensive aggression of the occupying Zionists and the unprecedented cruelty that they exhibited during their savage massacres in Beirut reveals more clearly than ever before America's unconditional support for them and that great satan's seal of approval on the cruel order authorizing this odious slaughter. It is the duty of every decent human being, and even more so the historical duty of all Islamic governments, to avenge such unprecedented savage acts. This battle must not be limited to a political struggle or to one directed only against the Zionists. Rather, it should, more than anything else, make use of effective economic weapons--in the first instance, against the arrogant American government. Therefore, I propose that your government, as the government of an Islamic country, participate in delivering an effective economic blow to that plundering regime and ban all American goods from your country. We are very optimistic as to the effects of this politicoeconomic move as a response to the pleas of the Palestinian and Lebanese Muslims. (Signed) Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, the Islamic President of Iran. [Text] [LD301140 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 30 Sep 82]

OFFENSIVE 'LIBERATES' HEIGHTS--Najaf Headquarters, 1 Oct (IRNA)--Following last night's lightning attack of the Islamic forces against its occupied territories in western Iran, IRNA correspondent at the front reported that the ("Miyang Tang"), ("Gasikeh") and ("Kohneh Rig") Heights were liberated. The heights, located 10 kms west of the border town of Sumar (in Ilam Province), and 100 kms from Baghdad, are currently under full control of the Islamic forces. The heights also overlook the Iraqi city of Mandali. The offensive has been launched aimed at liberating territories still occupied by the Iraqi forces, and to show the Iraqi regime that the Islamic Republic would continue its fight until it fully obtains its just conditions which it has set for ending the war. [Text] [LD010936 Tehran IRNA in English 0911 GMT 1 Oct 82]

TENSION IN CIVIL SERVICE--Travellers arriving in Turkey from Iran report that tension in Tehran has mounted between what is left of Iran's civil service and the theocratic rulers. They say that to intimidate the civil servants, the mullahs have stepped up execution of their opponents, sending scores of people to their death every day. It seems that new purges, under the pretext of the law for restructuring the civil service, have come as the last straw for a great many government employees who were junior officials under the former regime, and who had survived previous purges. These civil servants have seen their salaries cut, their fringe benefits eliminated and their chances of promotion ruined because relatives of mullahs are brought in to occupy high positions. Those civil servants who were pampered under the Shah's regime are now being pushed around by their bearded bosses, who are inexperienced, ignorant, arrogant and impolite. Now to add salt to the wound the remaining civil servants are being threatened with dismissal unless they pass special examinations in what the authorities call "Islamic ethics." In these exams the civil servants must answer questions on Khomeini's treatises and Montazeri's sermons. They must learn by heart long speeches by both Khomeini and Montazeri. As a result the civil servants are weary, demoralised and edgy. [Text] [London IRAN PRESS SERVICE in English No 90, 23 Sep 82 p 5]

UNREST IN WEST AZARBAIJAN--Revolutionary guards armed with missile launchers and armoured cars have been engaged in a series of battles with the regime's opponents in the Kurdish areas between Mahabad and Piranshahr, according to official sources in Iran. Tehran radio claimed that 20 kilometres of the road between the two places had been liberated. But it did not clarify whether the town of Mahabad was in the hands of revolutionary guards or not. Piranshahr is reported to be occupied by the guards. Monarchist sources inside the country have claimed that their Kurdish and non-Kurdish gunmen have withdrawn from the Mahabad-Piranshahr road to the nearby highlands to avoid "inessential" fighting with guards. Meanwhile, Khomeini's notorious agent in Rezaieh, Mullah Hassani, was quoted by the Tehran daily Kayhan as saying that landowners belonging to the former regime had built up armed groups in the region who were waiting for an opportunity to strike at the revolutionary regime. Hassani said that he would seek the support of the "Imam" to launch a pre-emptive putsch against counter-revolutionaries. He did not elaborate on what his plans were, but sources inside Iran said that he was planning an attack on his sworn enemies, Ma'med Sanari and Omar Charbakhshi. [Text] [London IRAN PRESS SERVICE in English No 90, 23 Sep 82 pp 5,6]

NEW ENVOY TO BANGLADESH--According to a Central News Unit report, as proposed by the minister of foreign affairs and endorsed by the president of the republic Mr Mohammad Mehdi Akhundzadeh-Basti has been appointed as the new ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Iran to Bangladesh. [Text] [LD300340 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 29 Sep 82]

NO SUBMISSION TO 'U.S.-SPONSORED PEACE'--Ahvaz, 30 Sep (IRNA)--Oil Minister Mohammad Gharazi said here Wednesday that the Iraqi imposed war would continue until the achievement of final victory adding that the Islamic Republic would not yield to a U.S.-sponsored peace. Referring to the active role people played in the course of the war, Gharazi noted that when the Iraqi Army reached some 9 kms to Ahvaz, no political or military criterion, or no weapon by either of the superpowers, could stop the enemy's assault. But, he added, people's faith dominated over the enemy's artillery power. Gharazi is currently visiting the oil rich southern province of Khuzestan to study issues relevant to oil fields. [Text] [LD300950 Tehran IRNA in English 0911 GMT 30 Sep 82]

OFFENSIVE INTO IRAQ--Tehran, 1 Oct (IRNA)--The Islamic combatants of the Islamic Republic of Iran have begun their latest major offensive against the Iraqi enemy forces after operation "Ramadhan," which took place last July. In a joint communique issued by the armed forces and the Islamic Revolutionary Guards, it was reported that the Muslim fighters have succeeded in capturing the heights overlooking the Iraqi city of Mandali, 100 kms from Baghdad. The operation began at 0050 hours this morning, codenamed ("Muslim Ibn-e Aghil"), with the participation of all sectors of the armed forces including ground and air forces, revolutionary guards and the Basij popular forces. The captured heights had been occupied by the Iraqi forces since their aggression in autumn of 1980 and are part of Iranian territory. The communique said that it would give more detail on the offensive in later communiques. [Text] [LD010926 Tehran IRNA in English 0908 GMT 1 Oct 82]

CSO: 4600/2

IRAQ

BAGHDAD WARNS OF NEW ANTI-IRAQI 'ADVENTURISM'

NC240953 Baghdad in Persian to Iran 0600 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Unattributed commentary: "Any Adventurism Against Iraq Brings Khomeyni's Regime Closer to the Precipice of Downfall"]

[Excerpts] Dear personnel of the armed forces, it is very clear that those who sparked off the war between Iran and Iraq will naturally not give up their aggressive stance, despite all of the irreparable damages inflicted on Iran during the past 2 years. Among those whose fervor for aggression comes second only to Khomeyni's, one can name Rafsanjani. This person has not lost any of his personal interest in this war. Neither he nor other mullahs have ever come to the war fronts. Instead, with thousands of ploys and deceits they are sending the youths of the innocent Iranian people to the arena of death and destruction. Not only has nothing happened to the property of the likes of Rafsanjani, but they have become Iran's richest people. Khomeyni's mullahs now form a social rank rivaling that of the bazaar merchants.

We should try to seek the reason that Khomeyni's regime has started thinking of a new adventurism against Iraq, especially since this regime has tested its luck several times in the past--the last time being the Basra battles in July 1982. Is it Hafiz al-Asad's love for Iran and the Iranians that is making him encourage Iran's aggression against Iraq? Our advice to all of you, oh children of Iran, is to be alert. Hafiz al-Asad is an ignoble and disgraceful person with no respect left to defend. Incidents prove the truth in our remarks. It was Hafiz al-Asad whose aircraft and artillery destroyed Hamah. He was the one who cooperated with the Phalangists in bombing the camps in Tall al-Za'tar, Jisr al-Basha and al-Jiyah in Lebanon. He was one step ahead of the enemy in committing this crime. He was the one who was vanquished in the arena of confrontation with the Zionists' attack against Lebanon and who did not resist the Zionists forces for more than 6 hours.

You should also recall that this same Hafiz al-Asad was the person who came to terms with the shah's regime for the sake of receiving \$150 million, and that was for enmity and hostility against Iraq. The story of his opposition with Iraq is clear to everyone. Hafiz al-Asad incarnated the role of the unworthy child and shunned the orders of the father--the leader of the Socialist Ba'th Party--and progressive Iraq started weighing upon Hafiz al-Asad. One should not be surprised if this same person this time turns Iran into a

scapegoat and sells it for a higher price. This is something that will happen soon.

Now, in view of these realities, what will the impact be if Khomeyni's regime once again resorts to adventurism against Iraq? First and foremost, the military impacts of this adventurism will never be better than those of the July battles, especially when all of the military research centers of the world believe that in addition to its deadly weapons, Iraq has received more sophisticated and new weapons and has arranged and prepared its troops for defensive battles. Maybe Mohsen Reza'i, Sayyad Shirazi and Rafsanjani are unaware of these facts or maybe they view affairs only one way. Do they believe that they can settle affairs by sending hundreds or thousands of volunteers to the fronts? Or are they once again repeating the defeated test of the past?

Secondly, any fresh aggression in the form of an attack against Iraqi territory will definitely increase Iran's international isolation. In addition to world companies' abstention from implementing economic projects in Iran, this aggression will pave the way for a further tightening of the seige on oil export centers. Do Iranian officials think of these unfavorable impacts, or do they basically not care?

Thirdly, it should be pointed out that any aggression against Iraq will lead Arab countries to undertake responsibilities, agreements on which were reached at the Fes summit. These responsibilities are faithfulness to the charter of joint Arab defense. If this happens, no one will envy the position in which Hafiz al-Asad's regime--of whose baseness and wishes for playing the role of a middleman and merchant we are aware--will be in as far as the Arab leaders are concerned.

All signs point to the fact that the adventurism Khomeyni intends to commit against Iraq will bring closer the moment when his disgraceful life will end and that this will throw Iran into a new calamity.

CSO: 4400/1

BAGHDAD AZERI ATTACKS KHOMEYNI OVER WAR

GF241632 Baghdad International Service in Azeri 1800 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] Dear listeners, the idolatrous element in Jamaran, Khomeyni, has gathered his midgets together to exonerate them from a number of crimes. The pharaoh of Kamarin [words indistinct] has called on (?Tel Aviv rulers to adhere to peace). After nonsensical and unfounded remarks in the course of his statement, Khomeyni also pointed to the Fes summit of the Arab leaders. Using the tragic crimes committed by the executioners in Tel Aviv against the people of Lebanon and Palestine as a pretext, he attacked all the leaders of the Arab world.

Khomeyni, however, knows well that the Republic of Iraq, the heroic people of Iraq and the revolutionary government of Iraq constitute a formidable and [word indistinct] force against the Israeli aggressors in the region. Khomeyni knows well that in the face of the crimes committed by the Israeli rulers, no Arab country in the region has enough strength to stand against Israel, save Iraq. Khomeyni also knows well that he began the war for the sake of the strategic goals of Israeli rulers and for safeguarding the interests of the imperialists and the Zionists in the near and Middle East. Regarding the prolongation of the war as a suitable pretext and using the support of the current Israeli rulers, the [word indistinct], the Moshe Dayans, [word indistinct] and the successors of the Reza Shahs and the Mohammad Reza Shahs, Khomeyni is currently moving to achieve certain strategic goals on behalf of the Arab nation. Irrespective of Khomeyni's [word indistinct] and calls for (?restraint), the Tel Aviv [word indistinct] are determined to achieve their dirty and satanic goals. This is a reality.

The objective is clear. Khomeyni, while on the one hand criticizing the whole of the Arab world and levelling abuse against the leaders of the Arab countries--abuse which he himself deserves--on the other hand prolongs the war with a view to preventing the Iraqi armed forces from fulfilling their historic duties. Khomeyni in fact should ask himself why he does not inform Iraq that he agrees to end the war? Why does he put illogical proposals forward and prolong the war? Does the protraction of the war serve the interests of the Iranian and the Iraqi people or does it serve the interests of the imperialists and the Zionists? Khomeyni knows the truth. That is why he does not want to end the war.

IRAQ

BRIEFS

REGIME ACCUSED OF POISONING WATER--The Iraqi Ahvaz water near the Iranian border in Basra and al-'Amarah Governorates was swamped with hundreds of tons of dead fish and water birds following a poisoning operation. This operation was proposed to the Baghdad government by foreign experts as a defensive measure against Iranian forces. This was stated to SANA by Iraqi officers who defected to a neighboring country after refusing to continue with Saddam's war against the Islamic revolution. The officers said that large areas of the lowlands and swamps were flooded by water from Shatt al-'Arab. The officers said that the water was later electrified and that that action caused the death of many poor villagers in the area. It is well known that one of the aims of this ugly operation is to prevent Iraqi soldiers and officers from escaping from their units to join the Iraqi revolutionary forces. The Ahvaz water has been considered to be the main source for fish in Iraq since ancient times. This tragic waste of the national fish resource followed large-scale operations by the mechanized engineering corp to destroy large fields of palm trees in Shatt al-'Arab under the pretext of defensive measures. The defecting Iraqi officers concluded by saying that unrest among the Iraqi armed forces has escalated following the massive losses inflicted on the Iraqi Army in a war that does not concern them. They said that Saddam Husayn wanted to liquidate the Iraqi Army which ridiculed his appointment as commander in chief of the armed forces. [Text] [JN251808 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 25 Sep 82]

CSO: 4400/1

BEGIN ADDRESS TO BEREAVED FAMILIES ON YOM KIPPUR

TA271250 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1210 GMT 26 Sep 82

[Address by Prime Minister Menahem Begin to the families of fallen soldiers in Israel's campaigns on the occasion of Yom Kippur eve--live or recorded]

[Text] My sisters, my brothers, my sons, on the eve of the day of judgment, we will again confer honor on our holy heroes who freed the nation from the yoke of foreigners, rescued our homeland, maintained its independence, defended it against any foe and repelled every foe and aggressor. We shall bow our heads to the memory of the volunteers among our people in the pre-state days, the members of the Hagana, Etzel and Lehi [the pre-state undergrounds] which risked their lives in a war of liberation of few against many, of weak ones against strong ones. The God of our forefathers gave them the victory in our day just as in ancient times.

We shall confer honor, with humility and bowing of heads, to the IDF soldiers and forces, throughout the generations, who stood in all Israel's campaigns, the hardest ones included, coped with the enemy, be it the strongest one too, and guaranteed the existence of the nation in Eretz Yisra'el.

The generation of the holocaust has become the generation of revival. In our days the heroism of Israel dating back to Maccabbees days has come to life again. This is no longer heroism which ends in perdition but, when the national absolute need dictates it, heroism with victory. This is the difference between our era and previous eras, whether in Eretz Yisra'el or elsewhere. This should be the principle that will guide us in the future, from one generation to another. Thus the life of the nation in the homeland will last forever and ever.

This year was marked by the peace for Galilee operation. This operation too brought victory to Israel in the defeat of a ruthless, blood-seeking enemy. However, this operation, too, demanded its victims. For us they are a great many, not only because we are a small people and bereavement and orphanhood are shared by almost each and every one of us but also because, for us, every man, every man is the entire world, a dear brother, a constructive person, a beloved son. To the large number of families who suffered bereavement in the two last generations hundreds of families who lost their dear ones have been added. Allow me, dear friends, to cite a number of lines from the letter I wrote to each of the bereaved holy families, as follows:

We all hate war and bloodshed. Our dream, our aspiration is to give peace to the people that are suffering, in their country as well, of bereavement and orphandom due to the repeated attempts to attack their sons and destroy their country. Your son is a hero and a martyr and all the people, throughout the generations, will remember him with a great deal of love. There are no adequate words of consolation. There is only the ancient consolation which originates in faith: God will console and comfort you among the other mourners of Zion and the fighters of Jerusalem and you will know no more pain and grief.

With as deep emotionalism as one may ever feel I would like to thank many of you who have in recent months sent me letters, either in response to my remarks or on their own initiative, letters in which they wished to boost the spirit of the nation and of the government which runs the nation's affairs. This is an expression for a special mental heroism which arouses admiration and gratitude. Yes, indeed, your letters braced us. We believe that peace will come to Israel, that the day will come when there will no longer be bereavement and orphandom among our people and Israel will reside in its land securely and peacefully. May you be written in the good books of the Lord and a happy new year to all of you and all the Israeli people.

CSO: 4400/2

PERES ATTACKS BEGIN-SHARON POLICY

TA261348 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 26 Sep 82 p 10

[Commentary by Mk Shim'on Peres: "Squares and Bulldozers--But No Way Out"]

[Text] The distortions which were revealed to us in the war in Lebanon are not the source of Israel's problem; they are its symptom, but not their origin.

Israel's real problem is the Begin-Sharon [policy]. This policy will lead Israel into isolation such as we have never experienced before, to eternal war, to turning Israel into a binational state amid internal Jewish and internal Israeli polarization.

What is this policy and why is it based on the principle of cutting one's nose to spite one's face?

Mr Begin wants to annex the whole of Judaea, Samaria and Gaza to Israel. The territorial annexation is more important to him than the demographic balance and Israel's international status. The chance for annexation is more important to him than the chance for peace.

He sought to soften his annexationist policy through two moves: The withdrawal from the Sinai and the proposal on autonomy for the inhabitants of the territories. As long as Mr Begin dealt with the evacuation of the Sinai the world harbored a certain measure of forgiveness toward his policy. However, the evacuation is now over while the autonomy is still a kind of test tube baby who refuses to be born. The Egyptians stopped being party to it--so they claim--as long as a de facto annexation takes place in front of their eyes during the negotiations.

The policy of the civilian administration in the territories suffered a devastating failure. Mr Milson resigned; Mustafa Dudin who was supposed to represent the "moderate leadership" as declared by Mr Sharon, announced that he supports the Egyptian plan, the Jordanian plan or even the Fes declaration--and he has no replacement. The inhabitants of the territories turned their backs (in fact, they had never turned their faces) to this plan.

Arafat, for whom Messrs Begin and Sharon conducted a public relations campaign during the 80 days of bombings and siege on Beirut, is enjoying ever-increasing European support.

The United States gave the autonomy its own interpretation, and Mr Begin's "genial" plan, which was--as it were--not rejected by everyone, remained an orphaned piece of paper.

Mr Begin does not have another plan, and we have no choice but to wonder about the price of his policy. Is there anybody in the world who supports the annexation plan of Begin and Sharon or is it an explicit recipe for the increasing isolation of Israel among the nations of the world? Indeed, Messrs Begin and Sharon threatened the United States with stopping Israel's security aid. We have not seen that the United States panicked. Presumably, Europe will not panic either.

Is there a chance that any of our Arab neighbors will make peace with us on the basis of the annexation of all the territories? Or, conversely, is there a danger that the peace we established with Egypt will gradually ebb as a result of this policy? And we should not forget: Just as the Arabs cannot make peace without Israel, so Israel cannot make peace without the Arabs, but only with the Arabs. And there can be no imposed peace.

The Begin-Sharon cabinet prefers bulldozers to ships. It is a fact--and policies are set by facts--that immigration to Israel has all but stopped, whereas emigration has resumed. In Israeli squares Mr Begin distributes opium to the masses: "We," "the biggest," "the fairest," "the strongest" and "the whole world is anti-Semitic." However, he does not make any demands for aliyah and reproduction; he gives us compliments and does not ask for anything in return.

The annexation of another 1.3 million Arabs to Israel will turn Israel into a binational state. If not the Knesset, then the factories and fields, the Galilee and Jerusalem will increasingly be inhabited by non-Jewish workers and citizens, and an Arab majority might ultimately be created in Israel. Mr Begin claims that "the battle for Eretz Yisra'el" is being waged now. That is not true, "the battle for the state of Israel" is now underway. Eretz Yisra'el was always Jewish, even when the Jews did not rule it. However, a Jewish state cannot survive without an explicit Jewish majority. Our Christian neighbors in Lebanon gained more territories in the San Remo Conference in 1920 but lost their majority in their country. In 1920, there were 80 percent Christians and 20 percent non-Christians in Lebanon. In 1982, there are 60 percent Jews and 40 percent non-Jews in Eretz Yisra'el (from the Jordan River to the sea). In Lebanon, natural reproduction among Muslims and Christians is identical. In Eretz Yisra'el, the natural reproduction of the Arabs is 50 percent higher than that of the Jews. In other words: Israel's starting point is different and thus the gap widens faster. If the Christians lost their majority after 50 years, we might lose our majority within 20 years.

In their distress, Begin and Sharon turned to Lebanon. In Lebanon it would have been possible to wage a definite and just war to remove the PLO threat over northern Israel. Had that been the case, this would have been a just war, with a small number of casualties which would have enjoyed world sympathy. However, Messrs Begin and Sharon decided to conduct two wars: An overt and a covert one. The goal of the overt war was, as was stated, to clear an area of 40 kms north of Israel of PLO members, their cannons and katyusha-launchers. The goal of the covert war was to destroy the PLO, to enable the establishment of a government convenient to us in Lebanon, to sign a peace treaty with this government, to prove to the United States that we are its strategic asset, to change moods in Judaea and Samaria, to get rid of the trauma of the Yom Kippur war, to renew Israel's deterrent power and, indirectly, to put Israeli-Egyptian relations to the test and create a strategic situation which would force Jordan to identify itself as the Palestinian state.

These targets were missed, partly because they had been unfeasible to begin with and partly because the measures they called for boomeranged against Israel.

The PLO was dealt a blow but it was not destroyed, in the political aspect it even improved its stature. The concentration of such a large Israeli military force against the PLO, the siege on Beirut over 80 days, the constant bombings, the defense minister's statements that he wants to hit the terrorists' leaders--all these gave the impression that the PLO was a small force opposing a major force, that it was being persecuted and bombed all over. Yet, the PLO leaders did not come to any harm and they left Beirut for other destinations in the clear light of day and with their weapons. The PLO and its leader were never before given a more dramatic opportunity to wage a successful public relations campaign. International terror did not stop, even after the PLO left Beirut.

As for Lebanon, the prime minister committed all the mistakes possible: A secret meeting with Bashir al-Jumayyil in the middle of the night on Israeli soil, the news of which was leaked in the morning even before al-Jumayyil assumed his post; sending public messages of congratulations to presidential candidates which were not acknowledged. The new president received messages of congratulations from al-Asad and 'Arafat and they were given prominence, despite our presence in Beirut. Mr Sharon's assumption that whoever is present in Beirut influences the presidential elections proved unfounded.

Peace with Lebanon, which Mr Begin repeatedly declared in Israeli squares would be established by the end of the year, now appears--as other declarations of Mr Begin in Israeli squares--the result of momentary enthusiasm.

The United States to which Mr Begin "awarded" Lebanon as "a present," is not overly impressed by his strategic altruism. The memorandum of understanding has not been signed and the United States demands that we evacuate all of Beirut and later also all of Lebanon. Moreover, instead of dealing with Beirut and Lebanon as Mr Begin had hoped, the United States approached the Palestinian problem without previously notifying the Israeli Government.

The mood in Judaea and Samaria in the wake of the peace for Galilee operation escalated rather than toned down and Mr Sharon is facing a state of hopelessness there.

Israeli-Egyptian relations have soured rather than blossomed as a result of this war. The Egyptian ambassador was recalled for "consultations." Egyptian papers write angrily and furiously about Israel and its government.

Jordan did not assume the role Mr Sharon had designed for it. On the contrary, it got close to the United States, Egypt and Saudi Arabia and intelligently portrayed itself as a peace-seeking country.

The targets were missed but the means invested for reaching them cost a very dear price to Israel. I will not mention the casualties of the war although that is the heaviest price a nation pays in times of war. However, the bombing of Beirut, cutting off water and electricity supplies, the overly tight relations with the Phalangists, the entry of Beirut have made the entire world rise up against us. They have also torn and ripped our own souls since this was the first war in which Israel made use of such extreme means over such a long period of time.

Mr Begin now tries to describe himself as Israel's greatest savior. Savior he may be, but there is no salvation. He has blocked all the roads which had been open to Israel: To peace, to real security, to understanding with our neighbors, to the construction of an enlightened, strong, Jewish and democratic Israel.

It is not an opposition spirit but rather deep concern about Israel's future that drives me to write these words since I know that it is possible to continue the peace process and that if we do not proceed with it, past achievements will also fade away. I know that Israel must come to its senses: To liberate itself from the sweet and wasteful life based on loans from American banks and their distribution through the Israeli stock exchange. I know that we can maintain our strength and guarantee our security even without unfortunate political "tricks."

This all depends on us; it is not up to anybody else.

We need to turn a new leaf. The book is open and we must decide what to write in it. The pages of war, those that are beyond the security needs of the state, are said pages. The time has come to change direction, to go back to being a country that is Jewish by tradition, democratic by nature, which defends itself when it is being attacked but extends its hand to peace, it being its best option.

CSO: 4400/2

'HA'ARETZ' COMMENTS ON SHARON-IDF CRISIS

TA291525 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 29 Sep 82 p 9

[Commentary by Ze'ev Schiff: "What Is Happening to the IDF"]

[Text] There are heartaches over many things that happened during this war, but one of the most disturbing is what is happening to the IDF, and what was done to it by blindness and black heartedness. There is no better proof of what is happening than the strange revelation by the defense minister about the division that was not called up during the war. Once again Minister Sharon wanted to accuse others in this affair, but probably did not feel that by revealing this military secret--which was rightly stopped by the military censor from being published in the past--the defense minister was admitting one of his worst failures. In what he said, he showed that what Brig Gen 'Amram Mitzna' said about his lack of confidence in the defense minister has penetrated to the rank and file and to many people. This is a phenomenon which we have not yet seen in the IDF, and we must ask ourselves why right now, in this war, when Sharon is the defense minister, such a thing is happening! It is ridiculous, then, to remember things Sharon said, on his self-praising trip, that this is the first war to end with no disagreements between the political echelons and the IDF. The prime minister can believe Sharon as much as he likes. although he has already heard from some senior officers, who came to talk to him, about what bothers them. However, it is important that the Cabinet ministers, those who have some semblance of responsibility in their heart, will go out and check what is happening among the officers, will hear their opinions and feelings, and then draw conclusions.

The first break happened, I think, in connection with the fight on the Beirut-Damascus highway, after a cease-fire was achieved. Soldiers and officers were shocked to hear in the announcements that it was the Syrians who opened fire and that we were only returning fire at the sources of shooting. And not only that, the soldiers who attacked, as well as their commanders, did not know exactly what the final goal in this battle was. We lost many fighters in this battle. It was from those units that the call for "soldiers against silence" came. This affected not only the reserve people, especially when the defense minister's explanation was given that a soldier does not always know that he has to attack because the enemy shot at him at a different place...and then, when Sharon, and because of him the senior officers as well, got into trouble they were quick to accuse the press of being "poison."

The rift deepened at the gates of Beirut. Lt Col Geva' left the IDF. There was an attempt to present him as a lunatic and hurl personal accusations at him. Sharon and the chief of staff did not understand that behind the personal interest, the case testifies to disagreement with regard to the aims of war, and over the result of the blow to the IDF's purity of arms. And so, at the gates of Beirut, when the war was extended to the political situation in Lebanon, disagreements broke out not only in connection with the affair of Eli Geva'.

If the Eli Geva' case was an early reaction which was not correctly understood at the top, then the affair of Brig Gen Mitzna' is already a reaction after the fact. It is doubtful whether the system of personal insults can be repeated. Mitzna', the head of the Command and Staff College, who was a candidate for becoming a major general, is well known in the IDF. He created a problem for Sharon: Should he order the chief of staff to affect his release, thus seeming like someone who is purging the IDF of his opponents (it should be noted that prior to the war the release of a few senior officers, among them some major generals who were not liked by Sharon, was "quickened")? The third case is the case of the paratroop formation commander who claimed in front of the defense minister that there is a failure of policy, and that the political echelon should take responsibility. This last person, however, did not resign, but his claims echoed widely.

Brig Gen Mitzna', with his step, created an ideological discussion--can an army officer claim he cannot take responsibility because of the distrust he feels toward the defense minister, and at the same time stay in the army. We are in a difficult maze here. On the one hand the natural sympathy is to such officers as Geva' and Mitzna' who are ready to sacrifice military careers in order to sound the alarm against dangers different from what the army usually faces. But there most probably will be those who claim that in this phenomenon there is a sign of a "putsch" through moral pressure. Whoever takes such a step against the political echelons should draw the conclusions and resign from the IDF. But if this is the trend, the infrastructure of army will be destroyed and its lines thinned out.

The exit of the maze should not be through Prussian discipline, but through uprooting the reasons for the phenomenon. The phenomenon is dangerous in itself because it can happen not only when Sharon is the defense minister, even though it did not happen in the past, but in other cases as well. In any case, Mitzna's opinion as to what is happening to others who did not take a similar step must not be ignored. Whatever the opinion is in regard to his step, this does not free us from listening to what is happening inside the IDF. In the army itself there were those who opposed the step taken by Mitzna', but there were others who spoke with frustration about negative norms which were brought into the IDF.

Sharon's "exercise" in the tall al-Za'tar affair deepened the suspicions toward him even further. Sharon may try and dodge with weak explanations, but inside this was received as a readiness on his part to slander the IDF in order to strike at a political opponent. In the IDF they know this was no slip of the tongue, that the things were prepared in advance and that leaks

over the tall al-Za'tar affair were attempted even before the thing was brought up in the Knesset. Is there any wonder that senior officers, among them those who went on dangerous missions for the state, will lose trust in the defense minister? It seems that the red light was turned on in the army because of the appearance in the Knesset Defense and Foreign Affairs Committee. As might be remembered, the chief of staff, the commander of the northern command and the commander of the forces in the Beirut area were summoned to explain themselves in regard to the massacre in the refugee camps. They evaded the committee not because of disrespect, but because the political echelon did not appear before them, or together with them, to explain its share. By the way, even after 19 of our soldiers died on the day the crawling toward west Beirut began, the defense minister declined an invitation from the committee and suggested that the chief of staff come instead. It is no wonder then that such a method gives the IDF the feeling of being abandoned by the political echelon in time of trouble. With his insensitivity, Sharon has once again awakened the "Agranat Commission syndrome" [the Inquiry Commission set up after the Yom Kippur war]. They are once again worried that the blame will be put on some unknown corporal, or even on some senior officer, and will ignore the one who ordered to bring the Phalange into the refugee camps.

All these cases must serve as a warning sign. The rift in the people, which we were so afraid of, also points to the presence of positive moral forces within them, and proves that Israel has not lost the purity of its soul. In the army ranks such a rift might be a dangerous phenomenon. This is the ground for the creation of various groups and growing opportunism. If the IDF is handled with less narrowmindedness, and is not seen only as a tool for victories or a scapegoat in time of trouble, the army will get over the shock. When all this is over, the IDF will most probably be a more suspicious army as to war aims which are not relevant to the direct defense of Israel.

And if there is a spot of light in the internal debate within the IDF, then it is the lesson that an army such as ours cannot be a blind service tool, even in a democracy, because even democracy might show signs of insanity.

CSO: 4400/2

ARAB MAYORS REACT TO FES RESOLUTIONS

JN280658 Jerusalem AL-FAJR in Arabic 12 Sep 82 p 1

[Dispatch by Basman Abu Irmaylah]

[Text] The West Bank and Gaza sector--representatives of the various sectors of the Palestinian people in the occupied territories have expressed their satisfaction with the peace plan as proposed by the Fes summit. The representatives called for mapping out a comprehensive integrated strategy that would implement the plan. They warned against any deviation from the objectives of this plan.

Tulkarm Mayor Hilmi Hannun

The Arab peace plan is good under the current circumstances. What is important, however, is not the resolutions, but the implementation of these resolutions and the work to hold direct contacts with the countries concerned to implement these resolutions.

In the past, stronger resolutions than the current ones have been adopted, but all of these went with the wind. It is important to work seriously and with harmony to bring these resolutions into existence.

Reliance on the United States is doubtful. What is actually required is to bring economic pressure to bear on the U.S. interests in the Middle East to make it adopt a positive stand on the Palestinian issue.

The Arab moderate leaders made various promises in the past, but, regrettably, all of these promises were not honored.

[Nabulus Mayor] Bassam al-Shak'ah

It is a successful plan on the international level. It is, consequently, a comprehensive plan tackling the nature of the struggle on the various Palestinian, Arab and international arenas.

I hope that the Arab leaders will remedy the absolute negativism which faced our nation [passage censored] and attain a unified stand through their resolutions and map out an integrated plan to marshal all potentials in [passage censored] the achievement of the peace plan and, consequently, solve the various

important peripheral problems which affect [passage censored]. I mean here the Iraqi-Iranian war, the revolution in Somalia and the bilateral Arab relations.

I am afraid that in future this integrated plan will not exist--a plan which will raise the Arab nation [passage censored] and will cause other setbacks, [passage censored] and, consequently, unable to remedy it in future, a matter which will not ensure the establishment of peace and the guarantee of the interests of the peoples of the region and of the world.

[Al-Birah Mayor] Ibrahim al-Tawil

The Arab peace plan in Fes needs a comprehensive Arab strategy in all domains for the sake of implementing these resolutions, because without such strategy, the resolutions will be meaningless.

Gaza Mayor Rashad al-Shawwa

The Arab plan is a great move by the Arab nation to unite itself. It is the first planned and studied Arab action. It is a milestone on the path of Arab unity and the closing of Arab ranks.

I hope the plan will be implemented to achieve the Palestinian people's rights.

The plan contains everything we want. The main thing is to follow it up.

We can achieve our aspirations during the next 2 years if we follow up the implementation of this plan with all our efforts and through cooperation.

Engineer Ibrahim al-Daqqaq

The resolutions respond in a realistic manner to the rights of the Palestinian people and the circumstances in the region and the whole world. Therefore, what remains is for the Palestinians to remain steadfast within a strategy to consolidate their alliances with all the Arab and international forces which back their rights and the Fes program so this program can be fully implemented.

Engineer Mustafa al-Natshish, Acting Mayor of Hebron

The Fes summit resolutions are the first Arab initiative to solve the Palestine question on a just basis, guaranteeing the Palestinians' right to live a respectable life like all other peoples of the world. The important thing now is to interpret this initiative into reality. This can only be achieved through unity [passage censored]. But the U.S. position has changed in our favor. Without this, the resolutions will remain ink on paper.

(Al-Fajr) we apologize to the brothers whose viewpoints we could not publish for reasons beyond our control.

CSO: 4400/2

TERRORIST ATTEMPT IN ELAT FOILED

TA261239 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 26 Sep 82 pp 1, 7

[Report by Eli Danon]

[Text] The security forces have detained a terrorist who tried to carry out a massive terrorist attack in Elat during the peace for Galilee operation.

The terrorist, (Talib Musalim Zararah), approached the Fatah headquarters in Damascus and asked to be entrusted with a mission on Israeli territory. He was ordered to form a squad, lead it and carry out a terrorist operation in Elat. The terrorist crossed the border from Syria into Jordan. He was equipped with 2 Kalachnikov rifles, 16 handgrenades, 6 dynamite sticks and 2 kgs of explosives. He succeeded in recruiting another youth who agreed to join him in carrying out the operation in Elat.

On 28 June, during the war, the two arrived in al-'Aqabah in Jordan and set out for Elat. Near the border, the second youth went back on his decision, fearing that he might step on a minefield, and returned to al-'Aqabah. (Zararah) proceeded on his own, carrying the weapons and ammunition. After he crossed the border near the plantation of Kibbutz Elot, the terrorist noticed a civilian car driven by a kibbutz member. He threw a handgrenade at him and shot a round of bullets. The car left the place unscathed.

The terrorist continued on his way to the salt plant in Elat, near the cesspools of the city. He walked into the plant and opened fire in all directions. Some of the workers who were armed opened fire and hit him. The security forces which were rushed to the scene arrested him. Charges against him will be submitted in the next few days to the military court in Lod.

CSO: 4400/2

JERUSALEM PAPER ATTACKS FES, U.S. ARABS

JN281747 Jerusalem AL-SHA'B in Arabic 12 Sep 82 p 1

[Editorial: A Lesson in Geography]

[Text] Will the Arab states' call for granting the Palestinians their legitimate rights be enough to restore these rights? Will these states' call for Israel's withdrawal from the territories it occupied in 1967 be enough to bring about this withdrawal? The answer is known, of course. Neither resolutions nor recommendations can change anything in reality.

The first basic principle of political action is that it must be backed by, and complementary with, manifestations of reality. Such manifestations would certainly strengthen and support political action. Hence, any call for recognizing rights will be of no use unless the Arab states mobilize all their potential and energy.

For example, we have not noticed that the Fes summit resolutions called for punishing the United States. We have not even heard of any threat to punish the United States. We have heard of no comprehensive Arabic strategy to confront the imperialist challenges, something that the PLO has been persistently calling for.

The Arabs of America insist on ignoring the geographical facts. They do not want to admit that the settlement of the Palestinian cause can be achieved neither in Washington nor in any other capital city of the Security Council's permanent member-states. The settlement of this cause can only be achieved, first and last, in the Arab capital cities. Instead of asking any of the superpowers what it has done to support the Palestinian cause and Arab rights, the Arabs of America must address this question to themselves. Actually, they must ask themselves another question: What have they done to convince the Western states, particularly the United States, of the importance of changing their stands?

We expect to see some of the Arab states relinquishing their commitments, as usual. The United States is trying to propose an annex to the Camp David agreements, what is described as Reagan's plan, as a compromise to the Arab and Israeli stands. The Arabs of America would then have one option: To pay their respects to it and obey.

One last question: Did the Fes summit disappoint us?

No. Our people did not expect anything from this summit in the first place.

CSO: 4400/2

JERUSALEM DAILY ON JORDAN'S ROLE IN PEACE TALKS

JN281118 Jerusalem AL-QUDS in Arabic 18 Sep 82 pp 1, 7

[Editorial: "The Jordanian Role"]

[Text] The whole world is talking about the Jordanian role and saying that Jordan has a principal role to play in the peace talks and negotiations. Some have even said that no peace negotiations can take place and succeed without Jordan having a role. The world, which gives Jordan this role, has not defined or drawn up the landmarks of this role. Talk about the Jordanian role remains general and undefined.

Jordan itself has not denied this role. It stressed that it has a distinguished and excellent status and that it is ready to assert itself, not in the manner offered to it but in a manner which stems from its free will and which achieves the Palestinian people's interests.

They want Jordan to occupy his vacant seat at the "Camp David" table of negotiations although Jordan has previously rejected this role and insisted on its rejection. It did so not out of love for rejection or for joining the convoy of rejectionists but out of its conviction that the "Camp David" accords can neither achieve peace nor the minimum of the Palestinian people's rights.

They want Jordan to speak on behalf of the Palestinian people although Jordan believes that the Palestinian people are able and qualified to speak for themselves without mediation or trusteeship and that this underestimation of the Palestinian status is only a conspiracy and deception.

They also talk about a Jordanian option, which is another form of underestimation of the Palestinian status. Those talking about a Jordanian option imagine that Jordan may accept offers that are unacceptable to the Palestinian people. This indicates much shortsightedness.

Jordan has expressed its position more than once. Despite its well-known circumstances, Jordan was brave enough to refuse to receive Henry Kissinger in its capital because it was aware of this man's intrigues and bias for Israel.

The Palestinian leadership has itself recognized and accepted the Jordanian role, considering it an inevitable need required by all circumstances. The Palestinian leadership has also clearly and persistently rejected the theory of the alternative homeland and denounced Sharon's repeated statements.

What remains to be done is to hold a frank and clear meeting between the Jordanian and Palestinian leaderships to clarify the situation and draw up concepts for the coming days. This needs quick action before it is too late. What has promoted us to raise this subject at this particular time is those wicked attempts which are aimed at sowing the seeds of corruption between the Jordanian and Palestinian attitudes. These attempts are certainly not in the interest of the Palestinian cause.

CSO: 4400/2

ISRAEL

EL AL CONDUCTING FLIGHTS UNDER ANOTHER NAME

TA240632 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 24 Sep 82 p 3

[Report by Mikha'el Yudelman]

[Text] Tel Aviv--El Al is continuing to sell tickets and to take reservations despite the management's announcement last week that it has stopped doing so. Although officially shut down, El Al is operating some 20 daily flights to and from Israel on chartered aircraft, and will continue to do so at least until the end of October, it was learned.

El Al's chartered flights will probably be held on Saturdays and holidays as well, a management source said yesterday, because the aircraft do not belong to the company.

Meanwhile, the Tel Aviv labour court yesterday postponed hearings on the work dispute at El Al until 12 October.

The Histadrut [Israel Labor Federation] and works committees have asked the court to declare illegal the letters of dismissal to 11 stewards and the letters sending some 3,800 workers on unpaid leave.

The source said El Al is continuing to sell tickets because it is hard to refuse customers who want to pay for an El Al flight. However, he added, the management is due to convene today to discuss how long to continue making reservations and in what cases.

El Al's works committees yesterday reiterated their demand that El Al's "irresponsible" management resign, because of the huge financial losses caused the airline by using chartered planes while its own aircraft are grounded. The airline is also still paying salaries to all its workers, of whom only 20 percent are actually working, the committees charged.

CSO: 4400/2

JERUSALEM AL-TALI'AH SCORES KING HUSAYN'S PLAN

JN291152 Jerusalem AL-TALI'AH in Arabic 23 Sep 82 pp 1, 11

[Editorial: "No to King's Plan, Yes to the Independent State"]

[Excerpts] Let the Arab peoples be the only witness and judge in defining those responsible for stirring divisions and sparking differences in the Arab region. Let these peoples be greatly alert as of now to the attempts being made to deviate from the Fes summit resolutions in the interest of the U.S. solutions within the Camp David framework.

No sooner had the ink dried on the Fes summit resolutions that King Husayn began to talk about Reagan's plan, relinquishing for its sake the most important resolution adopted by the Fes summit; namely, the assertion of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and establishment of their independent state.

In the speech he made to people who were described as representatives of various bodies in Jordan, the king said that he wants to begin to implement Reagan's plan unilaterally and without any commitment from the other sides.

Reagan's plan called for relinquishing the demand for an independent Palestinian state. In response to this call King Husayn invited the PLO for a dialogue and submitted in advance his unity plan, the so-called the United Arab Kingdom plan. This simply means that all the Palestinian people's sacrifices and political accomplishments will go in vain.

Submitting this Jordanian plan at this particular time when there is an increasing world feeling that an independent Palestinian homeland should be established does not serve the Palestinian cause and benefits those who are facing world pressure in Washington, some West European capitals and all those taking part in the onslaught against the Arab liberation movement.

The Palestinians proclaimed their state in 1948 [presumably according to the UN partition resolution]. This state, regardless of its nature and the concept of those running it, was an expression of the Palestinian people's inclination to independence. This state, however, was nipped in the bud and the Jordanian regime had a principal role in killing it. Now in Amman there is someone who wants to repeat that operation under different circumstances and in front of different forces with different concepts. This attempt will not succeed. The attempts to use the West Bank and Gaza Strip as a means of pressure on the PLO will fail and our hands will continue to be joined with the hands of the fraternal Jordanian people. We will stick to our call for an independent state.

CSO: 4400/2

'POST' ON ECONOMIC VULNERABILITY

TA240705 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 24 Sep 82 p 7

[Commentary by Avi Temkin: "A Hollow Economic Threat"]

[Text] President Reagan's peace initiative, Israel's refusal to bend its policies and the pogrom in west Beirut have given rise to renewed talk of U.S. pressure on Israel to bring it back to the path of "realistic" foreign policies.

Most of the observers who raise this possibility base themselves on a very common image of Israel, that of a military power and an economic cripple. Indeed, this nebechdike shimshon [Yiddish, translation follows] image of a feeble Samson, to quote Levi Eshkol, has more than one politician in the world thinking that only pressure from the U.S. could bring Israel back to its senses.

What kind of pressures could the Reagan administration use should it decide to twist Israel's arm? If we limit ourselves to possible economic pressures, it would appear that in the short term, i.e. some months during which the Reagan initiative and the Arab resolutions of the Fes summit could be pushed forward, potential American leverage is rather limited.

It could be argued that Israel's large external debt is the one point of vulnerability to external pressures. This debt amounted, at the end of last March, to some \$18.4 billion, one of the world's largest debts on a per capita basis.

Israel's vulnerability, however, is not indicated by the absolute size of its foreign obligations, but rather by the structure of this debt. What part is due to be paid this year? What part of the foreign debt is long-term, and what part short-term? To whom are we in debt and how large are the obligations of the public sector? These are the relevant questions.

A recent payments crisis has caused countries such as Mexico, Poland, Bolivia and others to "go bankrupt." It was caused mainly by the size of their short-term debt, representing some 50 percent of their total liabilities. Most of these countries' creditors are international commercial banks, and their capabilities of repaying their debts were severely harmed by the drop in prices of the agricultural and mineral goods they export.

A look at statistics will show how far Israel is from this position. Only 13 percent of its debt, some \$2.4 billion, is short-term. Three quarters of Israel's foreign obligations are long-term, and their repayment will be spread over a considerable number of years. The remaining liabilities, some 13 percent, are middle-term credits.

Thus the leverage of the Reagan administration is rather limited. Of the total \$2.4 billion short-term obligations, only \$27 million, about 1 percent of the total, are owed by Israel's public sector, i.e. by the government.

The bulk of the short-term debt consists of suppliers' credits to Israeli importers, including oil importers. This means that the size of this debt is directly linked to the amount of the country's imports, and private foreign exporters, eager to expand sales, are not likely to respond to U.S. efforts to control their transactions with Israel.

As for Israel's obligations to international commercial banks, the statistics show a rather surprising fact. If we consider the assets that the public and private sectors hold in these banks, some \$9 billion, and we match them with the corresponding liabilities figure, some \$6 billion, then Israel is left in a creditor position in relation to those foreign banks.

To convey the significance of these figures, one could say that the ratio of Israel's assets to its liabilities, vis-a-vis foreign commercial banks, is close to that of Saudi Arabia and Kuwait.

During the years of the state's existence, Israel's governments have used grants and long-term credits from the U.S. and world Jewry to finance the import of arms and other goods. This is one of the reasons why on a short-term basis the country's debt is relatively minor and it can claim a net creditor position in relation to foreign commercial banks.

At the end of March 1982, the Israeli Government owed \$8.7 billion to foreign governments and international public institutions; \$3 billion to world Jewry and only \$229 million, some 1.7 percent of its total obligations, to foreign commercial banks, most of this debt being middle- and long-term.

On the other hand, Israel's public sector has, over the past 5 years, increased the amount of foreign currency reserves in its hands. These reserves are mostly invested in foreign assets and in foreign banks.

In 1977, the foreign currency reserves held by the Bank of Israel reached \$1.6 billion. By the end of 1981, these reserves totalled some \$3.5 billion. What happened was that over the years Israel used some grants and long-term credits not only to pay for imports, but also to accumulate reserves and to invest them in foreign assets at a rate of interest higher than the one it had to pay to long-term creditors.

Israeli commercial banks, for their part, hold some \$5 billion in foreign banks and have liabilities owed to these banks of about \$4 billion, so they, too, are net creditors vis-a-vis the international commercial banking system.

It is more than likely that the U.S. would find it most difficult to convince an over-sensitive international banking system to begin a punishment campaign against Israeli commercial banks. The latter are in a sound financial position, while the former is going through one of its most serious crises in years.

Nor could the amount of dollars Israel must repay for debt servicing in future months be a means for American leverage. During 1982, Israel will have to pay back some \$4.9 billion to foreign creditors, but this figure must be broken down into its elements in order to give proper weight to its importance.

Of the \$4.9 billion figure, some \$3.9 billion represents repayment of principal, but this figure includes \$2.4 billion of short-term obligations. This, as already noted, cannot be a source of worry for our decision-makers.

True, Israel this year will have to pay \$1 billion in interest on its liabilities, but it has to be remembered that Israel will also be earning interest from foreign currency assets it holds.

Some history could be useful at this point. During 1981, the rates of interest for U.S. dollar assets went up sharply as a result of American monetary policies. Israel was able to take advantage of these rising rates since most of its assets were placed on a short-term basis.

Israel's debt, on the other hand, is based on the long-term credits it has received over the years. When these credits were granted, the prevailing rates of interest were lower than those of today, and in some cases even lower than the present rate of inflation in the U.S.

Israel's rising interest earnings on foreign assets are reflected in the statistics published by the Bank of Israel on net payments for capital services.

These include sums paid to foreigners as interest and the transfer overseas of profits made here by foreign enterprises. As a result of the higher interest rates which Israel-owned assets were earning relative to the interest paid on the country's debt, the net figure for capital services payments in 1981 was \$100 million smaller than that of 1980.

Of the \$4.9 billion which Israel will have to pay during the present year, only \$1.4 billion was the result of the middle-term credits, which the country received some years ago.

This is a sum, which as noted, Israel can handle. Even in the worst case, Israel would have almost no difficulties in renegotiating this debt, since only \$300 million of the \$1.4 billion accounts for payments to be made to foreign governments and international institutions, and \$1 billion is due to credits received through the Israeli banking system, directly or through its intermediation, and from the Jewish people.

Another theoretical threat to Israel, one that frequently appears in hypothetical scenarios of American-Israeli confrontation, is that the administration might in some way block the U.S. Government aid annually given to Israel. To evaluate this threat, one must consider certain facts and figures.

Recent developments suggest that in 1982 Israel's imports of arms and equipment will amount to about \$2.2 billion, a sum roughly equal to the amount of U.S. aid it receives in grants and long-term credits. Israel also imports goods and materials for local military production and activities totalling some \$700 million.

These two figures together, some \$2.9 billion for military imports for 1982, are more or less similar to the aid Israel is requesting from the U.S. for 1983.

The most likely way U.S. aid could be used as an instrument of pressure would be for the American administration to prevent an aid increase, rather than cutting the present amount, a move that is being bandied about in the U.S. Congress and in the media. This is so since the annual aid figure is determined by long-run agreements that are difficult to break. And such a step would mean an almost head-on clash with Israel, which goes against the interests of any American administration.

So let us assume that on the pretext of a general need to limit the federal budget, the U.S. Government decides to keep aid to Israel at its present level.

This does not mean that Israel will remain defenceless. One step the Israeli decision-makers could take would be a reduction in military imports.

In fact, there are senior economic officials in Jerusalem who would welcome this and have for years insisted on the need to reduce the rate of increase in military spending. Defence Minister Ari'el Sharon himself has said more than once that he prefers a smaller, more efficient army and that Israel cannot afford to be trapped in a quantitative arms race with the Arab states.

Thus the possibility of using U.S. aid as a means of leverage in the short-term is also limited, since Israel could adapt itself to this situation.

On the other hand, a reduction in Israel's orders for military goods from U.S. plants could mean higher unemployment in certain sectors of the U.S. economy.

Those Israelis who want the Begin government to change its course must not look to short-term economic pressure from the U.S., but to their own efforts to convince the public of the dangers they see for Israel and the Middle East.

This analysis, it should be stressed, is limited to the short-term and does not deal with the potential effectiveness of political pressure on Israel.

In the long run, the picture is, of course, completely different. Israel's exports are becoming less and less capable of paying for the country's imports, and in due time, the resulting debt will become unbearable if no long-term aid and credits are forthcoming. The U.S. could use economic means to try to bend Israel only by a continuous and long effort.

In any confrontation between Reagan and Begin, it would be logical to expect the U.S. to use political means unless the American administration is convinced that the confrontation will be a long one and economic pressures have a chance of success.

BRIEFS

EXPORTS AGREEMENT WITH PHILIPPINES--An economic delegation headed by Minister Ya'akov Meridor has concluded the terms of a framework for conducting exports deals with the Philippines worth tens of millions of dollars. The delegation returned to Israel last week and reported on "the exceptional welcome" awarded them by the president of the Philippines and his wife. Members of the delegation say there are many opportunities for cooperation between Israel and the Philippines because the latter is rich in many raw materials which are not industrially exploited, and Israel has a great deal of expertise on this matter. There is a problem with the financing restrictions prevailing in the Philippines but a framework has been found for solving this problem and enable exports deals worth tens of millions of dollars. Meridor says the visit to the Philippines was politically beneficial and estimates that it opened great opportunities for Israeli agricultural exports. [TA231849 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 23 Sep 82 p 4]

PLO TUNNEL UNDER BEIRUT--Today the IDF uncovered a PLO tunnel under Beirut. Our military correspondent, Shmu'el Tal, reports that an IDF unit entered the tunnel, which is located in the Shatila and stadium area and is about 1.8 meters high and 80 cm wide. It may be as long as perhaps 6 kms. The IDF force did not walk the entire length of the tunnel. The helicopter that stood at the disposal of Yasir 'Arafat to make his escape possible was found in the al-Fakihani neighborhood. It was dismantled. The Lebanese Army refused to transfer the helicopter to the IDF, with the Lebanese officers claiming that the al-Fakihani area is under their control. The evacuation of the plunder will end already this evening, and if not--tomorrow. [Text] [TA231127 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 23 Sep 82]

PLO FILES ON IDF OFFICERS--The IDF yesterday captured the PLO's central archive and one of the things they found was a large number of detailed files on the senior officer corps of the IDF. Another interesting discovery was the large Hebrew library found there. All the books are stamped: PLO Research Center Library. One of the books is "The 48th Soul," [Hanesama Ha-48] by Moshe Levi, the story of the sinking of the ship Elat published by the defense establishment. It was recorded in the book that it was purchased in London in March 1980. [Excerpt] [TA221850 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 22 Sep 82 pp 1, 15]

COUNCIL HEAD FOR QIRYAT ARBA'--A new head of the local council was elected for Qiryat Arba'. He is Shalom (Wach). Our correspondent Shalom Oren notes that so far Qiryat Arba' had an appointed local council supervised by an appointed local council head. He and his deputy resigned over arguments with the Interior Ministry, since to this very day the Qiryat Arba' local council budget has not been approved. [Text] [TA231010 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 23 Sep 82]

SHOTS FIRED AT VILLAGE LEAGUE HEAD--Hebron, 30 Sep (ITIM)--Unknown people fired toward the house of the head of the area village league in the village of Baytillu in the Hebron hills, but no one was hurt and no damage was caused. Security forces rushed to the area and opened an investigation, but no one has been detained yet. The ITIM correspondent in Judaea and Samaria notes that the man is active in the village leagues, and terrorists might have committed the act against this background. [Excerpt] [TA301729 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1720 GMT 30 Sep 82]

SCIENTISTS ATTEND CONVENTION IN PRC--Dr Tzvi (Piran) from the Rokach Institute of Hebrew University recently took part and lectured at the Third International Marcel Grossman Convention held in Shanghai in the PRC. Dr Gerald Tauber was the other Israeli scientist who took part in the convention. At the convention, which was devoted to the study of general relativity, Dr (Piran) lectured about the use of computers in solving problems in general relativity. This is the first time that Israeli scientists have entered the PRC with Israeli passports (except for a single case 20 years ago). It was discovered that at first the Chinese refused to allow the Israeli scientists to enter with Israeli passports, but after pressure applied by Minister of Science and Development Prof Yuval Ne'eman, the Chinese allowed the Israeli scientists to enter. [Text] [TA291203 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 29 Sep 82 p 8]

CSO: 4400/2

JORDAN

BRIEFS

COMMITTEES CLAIM RESPONSIBILITY--In a telephone conversation with JANA in Rome the Jordanian Revolutionary Committee have affirmed that they are responsible for recently blowing up the Jordanian air service in Frankfurt. In the telephone conversation the spokesman for the Jordanian Revolutionary Committees expressed the Jordanian Revolutionary committees' denunciation of the Arab leaders' shameful postures and appealed to the Arab peoples to continue the struggle until all agent regime in the Arab homeland fall. The spokesman for the Jordanian Revolutionary Committees called on all revolutionary forces in the world to stand firmly by the side of the people struggling against the agent reactionary regimes in order to topple them. [Text] [LD201404 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 29 Sep 82]

CSO: 4400/4

'NATIONAL MOVEMENT' LEADERS INTERVIEWED

AU271744 Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German 25 Sep 82 p 4

[Interview with three leading representatives of the Lebanese "National Movement"--(Riad-Raad) of Druse leader Junblatt's Socialist Party, (Albert Farahat) of the Communist Party and (Nasir al-Asad) of a small leftist-nationalist group--by Georg Hoffmann-Ostenhof: "Who Were Still in Beirut 10 Days Ago"; in Vienna, no date given]

[Text] AZ: These months constitute probably one of the most difficult phases in Lebanon's history. How do you view the situation?

(Riad-Raad): You are right. Lebanon is in a very precarious situation under Israel's occupation. The Israelis are trying to destroy Lebanon: Its agriculture, industry, schools and hospitals. After the Israelis began to have differences with Bashir al-Jumayyil, whom they killed themselves...

AZ: Are you sure?

(Riad-Raad): Absolutely. The assassins are already known. They represent the pro-Israeli wing of the Phalange.

AZ: Can you give me their names?

(Riad-Raad): Yes, sure: (Dib Anastase), (Chanki-Hatem), and (Lamir-Geabea). They have been detained within the framework of the Phalangist Party. They all received military training in Israel.

AZ: Thus, Bashir al-Jumayyil has been murdered. Now his brother Amin has been elected president almost unanimously, even with the votes of the progressive forces of Lebanon, with the votes of the Muslims and leftists. Is that not somewhat odd in view of the fact that the al-Jumayyil clan has always been the sworn enemy of the progressives in Lebanon?

(Riad-Raad): First of all: Amin al-Jumayyil strongly differs from his assassinated brother. He is a politician and also a businessman who negotiates and who is a little open toward the others. He is no murderer. Moreover, he has fairly good relations with the Arab countries and with the various parties in Lebanon, even with the Palestinians. And, primarily, he had no connection with Israel, as did his brother.

On the other hand: All Lebanese want to put an end at last to the horror of the recent past. All of them want peace, security, and understanding. This will help Amin al-Jumayyil to implement his program of reconciliation.

(Nasir al-Asad): I would like to add something here. The Israeli occupation, the invasion of Beirut, and recently the massacres and the arrests of hundreds from the ranks of the Lebanese leftists--all that makes it possible to formulate a new political strategy in Lebanon. The longer the occupation lasts, the more pronounced will the contradiction become between Israel and Lebanon. This is more and more becoming the main contradiction. And this is precisely what produces among the Lebanese a broad will to reconciliation. And this was also expressed in Parliament when Amin al-Jumayyil was elected. Under these circumstances it is not astonishing that he was elected. National reconciliation is naturally not yet a fact, but the will to it exists. The president must negotiate his program with the Lebanese leftwing so as to establish a system based on independence, a firm attitude toward the occupiers and the nonreligious democracy.

(Albert Farhat): Let me first add something else: We were opposed to Bashir al-Jumayyil, for quite natural reasons. You need only think of his past, the civil war, and so forth. When he was elected president, we said: Ok, that is now the reality. And there were indirect contacts between the National Movement and Bashir al-Jumayyil, and we set the following conditions for a dialogue: Unity of the country, no peace treaty with Israel, democratic freedoms, and no integration of the militia, primarily of the Phalange, in the Lebanese Army.

(Nasir al-Asad): When Bashir became president, he could not ignore the realities in the country. He had to negotiate with his opponents--not only the Lebanese leftists; the opposition against him was much greater. Israel, on the other hand, wanted to quickly reap the fruit of its aggression: To conclude peace with Lebanon and establish in Beirut a policy that would be dependent on Israel. In the country's political situation, Bashir could not immediately implement that. This was the situation at the time of his assassination. Israel wanted control of the country, either through a total occupation or by splitting the country into many religious ministates which would then become satellites of Jerusalem.

AZ: You have named two varieties of the Israeli Lebanon strategy: Smashing Lebanon into dependent ministates, and total occupation. But there is still a third possibility: A division of the country between Israel and Syria. Do you regard that as conceivable?

(Riad-Raad): Syria is ready to withdraw. Israel is still hesitant. But I believe that eventually it will have no other choice under the pressure of the Americans and the Europeans. Lebanon is not Uganda. It is an interesting country in the region, and it is interesting also to the West. According to the Habib plan, there should be first of all a withdrawal of the Israeli troops from greater Beirut. In a second phase, Syria and Israel are to pull out simultaneously. Under the impression of the Sabra and Shatila massacres the position of Israeli policy is now greatly weakened both internationally

and in Israel itself. A division of Lebanon is highly unlikely. We are sure that the Israelis and Syrians are going to pull out.

AZ: You say the National Movement is for establishing a national unity for reconciliation. But how do things look in the rightist camp?

(Nasir al-Asad): You are right. As far as the difficulties hampering the establishment of the country's national unity against Israel are concerned, it will not be the leftists, the Muslims, who will constitute stumbling blocks on this road. There are primarily splits and strong differences within the Phalangist clan. There is a strong and armed Phalangist wing which is totally pro-Israel. Bashir al-Jumayyil still managed to keep those different wings together. Now he is dead. Amin al-Jumayyil will have great difficulties yet. That is shown by the massacres of Sabra and Shatila. Indeed the perpetrators were Phalangists.

AZ: The same Phalangist wing who killed Bashir al-Jumayyil?

(Nasir al-Asad): Yes, precisely.

CSO: 4400/1

VIENNA PAPER INTERVIEWS KHALID JUNBLATT

AU241232 Vienna KURIER in German 24 Sep 82 p 3

[Interview with Khalid Junblatt, leader of the "Lebanese Leftist-Muslim Alliance," by KURIER correspondent Gudrun Herunter, in Paris--no date given]

[Text] --On Amin al-Jumayyil's election victory: "The word victory is wrongly used here. He was elected president because there is fear of anarchy in the country. The Parliament which elected him no longer represents the actual will of the Lebanese: There have not been any elections since 1970. The fact that my own 'Lebanese National Movement,' of which I am president, has voted for Amin in my absence, has surprised me. The alliance of the Lebanese Muslims with the rightists shows that the Islamic groups simply feel too weak to defend their political positions themselves."

--On national reconciliation: "It can succeed only under the protection of international forces. I am ready to cooperate with the Phalangists if three conditions are met: Condemnation of the Israeli invasion and the joint demand for Israel's withdrawal; internationalization of the Lebanon problem (within the framework of the Middle East conflict--KURIER); and respecting of the most minimal human rights. In other words, democracy must be restored in Lebanon."

--On the assassination of Bashir al-Jumayyil and the massacre: "Both times extremist Phalangists are responsible, who were manipulated by Israel. The massacre in the camps goes primarily to the credit of Sa'd Haddad, who certainly cannot do anything without Israeli permission. These people are doing the dirty work for Israel, which afterwards poses as innocent. As far as Bashir al-Jumayyil is concerned, it was predictable that he would some day be presented the bill for his having supported Israel for many years. When he wanted to dissociate himself from his past, he was eliminated."

--On relations between Lebanon's Islamic leftists and the PLO: "The Palestinians and our men struggled heroically. We could have supported them even more strongly, but here the destruction of the entire city of Beirut was at stake. Namely, we knew that we did not have a chance against Israel. Thus the honorable withdrawal of the PLO fighters was decided--it has opened new prospects, including the Reagan plan."

--On the relationship between Lebanon's leftists and their former ally Syria: "The Syrians have done their utmost in this war. In the future, too, Syria--as our gate to the Arab world--will play a prominent role in Lebanon's policy. Nevertheless our relations must be precisely defined. Although we are for Arabism, we no longer want to have anything to do with the Arab governments. An Arabization without democracy is worthless for us."

CSO: 4400/1

LEBANON

SPEECH BY ROBERT FRANJIYAH

NC261002 Ihdin Radio of Free and Unified Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 0700 GMT
26 Sep 82

[Speech by Robert Franjiyah, Al-Maradah commander in chief, at a meeting held in Ihdin on 25 September in honor of the Doyen of the Northern Lebanon Doctors--recorded]

[Text] Mr Doyen, brother doctors, I welcome you to this gathering and thank you for agreeing to come. The homeland is currently passing through fateful circumstances, and conditions need to be tackled in a radical, objective and decisive manner. All of these characteristics are not remote from the field of medical science, which is remote from (?interaction).

Our meeting today coincides with a new page that is being opened in the history of our noble republic. This new page requires that the stands of all the Lebanese sides be reassessed with a view toward the homelands' supreme interest and the need to solve the crisis--the crisis in which it has been fumbling for over 8 years--by the efforts of its sons, officials and nonofficials.

[Applause]

The North, and you are the elite of its sons, has and still supports legitimacy and has been its impregnable fortress while it fought, strove and sacrificed for the sake of Lebanon's independence--nay, for the sake of the birth of a united and free Lebanon that is open to and supportive of the Arab environment of which it is a part.

The North has supported some eras and opposed others; it has fought in times of war and built in times of building. Its opposition or positiveness have never been anything other than for the service of Lebanon, all Lebanon. All of these national values, which constitute the impregnable foundation for our national structure, prompt us to be continuously eager to be on our march in order to overcome all of the obstacles, headed by the danger of the Israeli enemy. You are aware that this savage enemy is today occupying more than half of our land, that he is destroying our political, economic, tourist, commercial and agricultural establishments and that he is continuously and shamelessly working to seize a big part of our financial wealth and national economy. Moreover, the enemy wants us to antagonize our brothers in the vast and rich Arab world so as to one day replace the Lebanese capabilities working there.

It is no secret to us what harm such vicious attempts by the enemy will have on Lebanon and the Lebanese, particularly on those Lebanese who had surpassed the others in all fields. We see this Israeli enemy, who in the past has falsely claimed to be the protector of the Christians, today throwing a small part of them, a part whom he had deceived, into operations that have shaken and are still shaking consciences throughout the world, except the government of the United States. Today, we believe that the new page of Lebanon should begin from here--from the need to end this Israeli occupation as well as all the dangers and harm that they will bring to the homeland.

Brothers, we are aware of all these matters and of all these dangers threatening Lebanon. We are also experiencing its suffering. We believe that the only sound course for tackling these dangers lies in us--officials and nonofficials--strengthening our national unity, in closing our ranks and in adopting a unified and impregnable stand for the sake of rescuing, rebuilding and enhancing the prestige of Lebanon. [Applause]

We declare with all sincerity and firmness that the North has never and will never be remote from the homeland. Nay, it will remain the heart of the united, free and independent homeland. The homeland has been its conscience, heart and emotions. [Applause] The North has never and will never been alien to anyone in this indivisible homeland, but will remain the cornerstone that supports legitimacy [applause] and authority. It will remain loyal to the one who works to enhance the homeland and to remove the Israeli enemy's occupation from all the occupied Lebanese territories. We think that the state should remove all of the statelets and the militias [applause] and establish a strong army capable of spreading the authority of the legitimacy and the sovereignty of the state in all of the Lebanese territories, so that we could dispense with the help of the sisterly and friendly forces. [Applause] We want the homeland to be united, free, democratic and independent--a place where the authority of the law is above all other authorities. If the ruler takes a just action, we shall be with him; [applause] and if he slackens and is not just, we shall be against him. [Applause] We will not condemn anyone if he tries, works and fails. The condemnation will be for the person in the position of responsibility who does not try or work and for the one who works against the interest of Lebanon. Long may you and Lebanon live.

CSO: 4400/1

ITALIAN PAPER INTERVIEWS CP'S AL-SAMAD

PM291205 Venice L'UNITA in Italian 23 Sep 82 p 2

[Interview with Lebanese Communist Party Politburo member Nadim 'Abd al-Samad in Beirut: "A Crime 'Signed' by Sharon"—date not given]

[Text] Lebanon after the massacre in West Beirut and Amin al-Jumayyil's election. Let's listen to the opinion of Lebanese Communist Party [LCP] Politburo member Nadim 'Abd al-Samad. His statements start with the Sabra and Shatila massacre.

"That horrible crime has aroused indignation throughout the world and raised many questions in Lebanon about the multinational force's inopportune and inexplicable departure before the Lebanese and Palestinian population's safety had been guaranteed. The Security Council has condemned the massacre but its condemnation was general, whereas we think that the man responsible for the crime is easily recognized, and he is General Sharon. It is a crime which bears his fingerprints and is consistent with the Begin-Sharon team's whole conduct."

The LCP leader described the attempt to place all the responsibility on Major Haddad, who is only "a puppet," as "artificial and indefensible" and also said that the Israelis' implication of the Phalangists was "bewildering." Of course there is no question of "clearing the Phalangists" of crimes committed in the past, "but I must tell the truth" we are convinced that the Phalangists as such were not implicated in the massacre; and if some of them participated in it, they must be the ones who were used by Israel to assassinate Bashir al-Jumayyil."

[Question] So you are convinced that al-Jumayyil's assassination also bears the signature of Begin and Sharon?

[Answer] Our conviction regarding Bashir al-Jumayyil's assassination is based on the fact that Israel wanted to cash in immediately after the presidential election, within the context of the signing of a separate peace treaty, of Lebanon's economic and political dependence on Israel, of a break between Lebanon and the Arab countries and of Israel's annexation of part of the south. Bashir al-Jumayyil realized that if he submitted to these conditions he would be opposed by a large proportion of the population, including Christians.

We cannot deny that his unlimited ambitions--particularly his intention to become president of all the Lebanese, of a united and independent Lebanon--prompted him to reject the Israeli conditions.

[Question] So under these conditions, do you regard Amin al-Jumayyil's election by plebiscite as an implicit challenge to Israel?

[Answer] Definitely. By supporting Amin's candidacy for the presidency, the Lebanese National Movement and broad strata of the population intended to issue a response to the coarse and fierce Israeli pressures, to Israel's hegemonic intentions regarding Lebanon. Despite our differences with Amin al-Jumayyil, we nevertheless consider his election a challenge to Israel, the expression of the country's attachment to independence and unity, as well as a small--and we hope promising--step toward a real inter-Lebanese dialogue capable of leading to a national understanding. We are convinced that Israel did not--and does not--want a united and solid Lebanon: On the contrary, it wants entirely dependent people in power. This is why, until the Israelis have left all Lebanese territory, Lebanon's unity and independence will be in serious danger and there will be a serious threat of a repetition of the crimes of the past few days. [Answer ends]

In this connection Nadim 'Abd al-Samad issued a very harsh verdict on what he described as U.S. "direct complicity" and of the assistance, "military, political and moral, provided to cover up the Israeli aggression," even within the United Nations. The LCP leader does not consider Reagan's dissociations and verbal condemnations convincing: Although, he said, the Americans seem "angry over Israel's barbaric behavior, this does not reflect the U.S. administration's real attitudes; if there are any contradictions (between the United States and Israel--L'UNITA editor's note), they concern details that are of no fundamental importance."

[Question] In any case, the Lebanese left is in favor of the return to Beirut of the multinational force, to which the United States contributes.

[Answer] We wanted the multinational force to remain in Lebanon until every threat to the civilian population had disappeared. The Western countries which participated in the multinational force made a moral commitment to protect Lebanese and Palestinian civilians. This is why we condemn the U.S. attitude, which prompted the force's early withdrawal, and we believe that that withdrawal was brought forward not by accident but to give Israel an opportunity to occupy west Beirut. We hope that the multinational force's return will take place on certain very clear conditions: First, to ensure the Israeli withdrawal from Beirut, as well as from the suburbs: To protect the Lebanese and Palestinian civilian population against Sharon's repressive measures; and to ensure the possibility of a lasting and solid peace in Lebanon, whose essential precondition is Israeli withdrawal from the entire territory. [Answer ends]

Without being too optimistic, Nadim al-Samad believes that the Palestinian people--freed from the Israeli aggression and "from Arab and imperialist reactionary interventions," and after the departure of Syrian troops as

decided at the Fes summit--will be able to "surmount the domestic difficulties, to rediscover their national unity and start rebuilding. As far as we are concerned," he added, "as Communists and as a national movement, we are more determined than ever to continue our struggle to end the occupation and for the country's unity, national understanding and democracy."

CSO: 4400/1

LEBANON

CONCERN OVER MISSING PERSONS IN CAMP MASSACRE

NC231343 Paris AFP in English 1326 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Text] Beirut, 23 Sep (AFP)--As rescue teams continued to search for bodies in the Palestinian refugee camps of Sabra and Schatila here following last week's massacre by Christian militia, the growing number of missing was raising new questions.

A total of 293 bodies have been recovered and buried under the control of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) since rescuers first moved into the camps in the wake of the killings.

Some workers at the site estimated the number of bodies will not exceed 600 when the cleanup task is finally completed.

But the number of missing is now estimated to top 2,000 as families continue to contact the ICRC and representatives of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency in charge of Palestinian refugees.

Camp dwellers who follow rescue teams about in an effort to find family members are increasingly wondering what has happened to those whose bodies have not been recovered.

Some survivors said refugees who surrendered immediately when gunmen first entered the camps were seen being removed in trucks. Some correspondents reported seeing refugees, mostly men, interrogated by Israeli soldiers and led to Beirut's sports stadium.

Other witnesses in the coastal towns of Khaldah and Sidon below Beirut have reported seeing convoys of prisoners headed south.

So far the ICRC has received no word of their fate.

CSO: 4400/1

LEBANON

BRIEFS

KGB POSSIBLY INVOLVED IN AL-JUMAYYIL DEATH--Beirut, 22 Sep (Exclusive)--The investigation of the murder of the late president-elect, Shaykh Bashir al-Jumayyil, is getting more and more involved. The possibility that the KGB might have had something to do with it is now being investigated in light of new evidence. Lebanese sources reported that the energetic and extensive investigation is being conducted jointly by Lebanese, Israeli and U.S. figures. One of the versions is that the explosion was not caused by TNT explosives, as was first reported. It also transpires that construction work was being done on the roof of the Phalange house in Al-Ashrafiyah on the day of the murder in which non-Lebanese workers were employed. [Text] [TA231409 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 23 Sep 82 p 1]

TAX ON ISRAELI PRODUCTS--We inform all businessmen that as of 1 October it has been decided to impose a tax of 1 percent of the buying price on all goods imported from Israel. The taxes should be paid in Lebanese currency every week on Tuesday and Wednesday at the administrative office in the Palace of Sidon and on Saturday in 'Ayn Ibil and Marj 'Uyun. This tax is being imposed to support the war effort. [Text] [TA300735 Marj 'Uyun Lebanon Voice of Hope in Arabic 0600 GMT 30 Sep 82]

WOMEN ASK FOR GOVERNMENT ROLE--The chairwoman of the Lebanese Women Council has addressed a cable to the president asking for the participation of the woman in the government. She pointed out that Lebanon had been the first country in the Arab world to recognize the woman's political rights but that the majority of the Arab countries have overtaken Lebanon in this respect. There are female Arab ambassadors and others holding responsible posts in government. She asks his excellency the president--at the outset of his era which is open to horizons of progress and everything modern in the state he will be building--to show interest in this question in the course of affirming Lebanon's civilized image. [Text] [NC300844 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0800 GMT 30 Sep 82]

CSO: 4400/1

SYRIA

INFORMATION MINISTER ON USSR, PALESTINIANS

JN232009 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Excerpts] At noon today, Ahmad Iskandar Ahmad, Ba'th Party regional command member and minister of information, met with the members of the Arab Authors Association, with Association Chairman 'Ali 'Uqlah 'Ursan attending.

During the meeting there was an open dialogue during which the minister reviewed the main features of the current Arab situation and the circumstances under which the Arab summit convened in Fes, as well as the proceedings of this summit. The information minister affirmed Syria's distinguished role and that of President Hafiz al-Asad in preventing the adoption of Reagan's plan and the imposition of any concessions on the official Arab position under [circumstances of] Arab division.

The minister then touched on the political confrontation that ensued during the conference between Syria on the one hand and, on the other, those who were planning to submit to the United States and prevent its condemnation and those who aspired to bring the Egyptian regime, with its Israeli chains, back into the Arab League despite the capitulationist treaty with Israel. He said that Syria symbolizes the vigilant Arab conscience and the Arabs' unsheathed sword in the face of the occupation forces. Syria, he added, will not spare any effort within the limit of its capabilities and the aspirations of its people to resist the invasion and confront those who defend this invasion.

There are people inside and outside the Arab homeland who want to instill the spirit of despair in the hearts of our citizens to justify their defeatism and treasonous actions within the context of their links with U.S. imperialism, which is hostile to our nation's interests. He added that despair does not exist in the lexicon of revolutionaries who fight for the future. Despair is characteristic of defeatists who are conniving with the enemy.

The information minister said: We always tackle our regional issues from the perspective of the supreme Arab interest. We depend on our intrinsic power economically, politically, culturally and militarily, and on the cohesion of our people in planning the future of our country and in liberating the occupied Arab territories. We want our Arab brothers to participate in this so that we can fend off the danger of aggression. This is why we are trying to realize a unified Arab stand or any possible joint Arab action. The battle is a pan-Arab one, and the commitment to it should therefore be a pan-Arab one as well.

Touching on Syria's international relations, the information minister pointed out the extreme animosity the United States harbors for the Arab people's cause. He explained how the United States motivates and encourages our Israeli enemy and how it supplies it with all its needs to attack the Arabs and invade Arab land, as is the case in Lebanon now.

U.S. animosity toward the Arabs must be confronted by the Arab nation with all its potentials. There is no justification for the defeatism of some Arab rulers who refuse to respond to the U.S. animosity and who do not possess the free will to do so. Syria has fought and continues to fight for the sake of the freedom of the Arab homeland and for the sake of its future. Syria is building itself and drawing up its plans in defense of the future. Our Arab people all over the Arab homeland are furious, and they have the right to be so, because of the defeatist rulers who are conniving against pan-Arab security and the Palestinian issue.

The minister asserted that Syria is seeking to achieve real national cohesion among the Palestinian organizations. It is also seeking to strengthen the fateful relations between Syria and the Palestinian organizations. Reaction and U.S. imperialist agents are actively seeking to create a gap between Syria and some Palestinians. Their endeavors are, however, doomed to failure, thanks to our vigilance and sound, clear vision. Our strong relations with our Palestinian brothers will continue and will be strengthened further because of our determination and the needs of our nation's pan-Arab interests. Our determination always expresses the pan-Arab will of our nation.

The minister said that the reactionary defeatists are trying to cast doubts on Syrian-Soviet friendship at a time when the Soviet Union is siding with us and with our cause with all sincerity and determination. Syria's friendship with the Soviet Union is a strategic one, and we will exert efforts to render it broader and deeper in the service of the two peoples' interests and our Arab cause.

CSO: 4400/1

SYRIA

PRESS STRESS READINESS TO HELP LEBANON

JN260916 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0445 GMT 26 Sep 82

[From the press review]

[Text] TISHRIN states that the U.S.-Israeli relations are based on the same objectives and course. The paper says: Those who believe that a divorce can take place between the United States and Israel will only reap bitterness and deception in the end. As past experience and events have shown us, the so-called differences between Washington and Israel are merely a tempest in a teacup and the U.S. anger will soon abate and U.S. President Ronald Reagan, who was alarmed by the monstrosity of the massacre, will soon embrace terrorist Begin as if nothing had happened, stressing, as usual, Israel's security. It seems that this security can only be established by killing women, children and babies, executing old people and destroying houses in the refugee camps.

Those who expect a miracle solution from Washington will only suffer more pain, destruction, killings and death. The only offer they will receive will be the Israeli solution, that is occupation and a capitulatory peace treaty.

TISHRIN adds: In view of this tragic situation and after facts were revealed to those blinded by the Israeli deception, all the Lebanese must work for entrenching national dialogue as a prelude to the entrenchment of national reconciliation. This national reconciliation must materialize in the form of a government of national accord which will restore matters to their correct course, seek to expel the Zionist invaders, impose Lebanese sovereignty over all the Lebanese territories, including southern Lebanon, bringing Lebanon back to the Arab fold and consolidate its relations with fraternal Syria.

Syria has reiterated more than once that it is ready to offer more for rescuing Lebanon from its tribulation and assisting it in overcoming all obstacles.

Syria is loyal to its principles, sincere in all its commitments and has offered the blood of its sons in defense of Lebanese territory. Syria will not hesitate to offer more to enable the banner of a unified Arab Lebanon to flutter high.

CSO: 4400/1

SYRIA

BRIEFS

JORDAN'S PRO-U.S. MOVES--Damascus, 24 Sep (SANA)--The newspaper AL-BA'TH warns of the moves currently being made by the Jordanian regime. The paper says that these moves, which are taking place after the massacre committed by the Zionists against the Palestinian camps in Beirut, indicate that this regime is trying to benefit from the circumstances which followed the departure of the Palestinian fighters from Beirut. In its lead article today, AL-BA'TH refers to the statement recently made by U.S. Secretary of State Shultz in which he said that the U.S. administration is very optimistic about Jordan's participation in the negotiations to solve the Palestinian question on the basis of the U.S. peace plan and that great progress has been achieved in this regard. AL-BA'TH adds: This means that there are secret negotiations aimed at achieving what the Camp David parties have failed to achieve, as well as contacts with the Egyptian regime by some colluding Arab rulers, contacts which the connected Arab media have begun to report. AL-BA'TH stresses the need for reorganizing Arab affairs and points out that this can only take place through a real definition of stands, especially since there are some, in these tragic circumstances, who try to violate the Arab will to realize for the Arab nation's enemies what they failed to realize with the U.S. means of destruction. [Text] [JN241029 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0830 GMT 24 Sep 82]

CSO: 4400/1

UAE PETROLEUM INDUSTRY COMPANIES PROFILED

List of Companies

Dubayy AL-BAYAN in Arabic No 777, 7 Apr 82 p 2

[Report compiled by Hasan Khalil and 'Abd-al-Ra'uf al-Jaghub: "Documentary Supplement on Companies in the Petroleum Industry Operating in the United Arab Emirates"]

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Company Name

Abu Dhabi National Oil Company (ADNOC)
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Abu Dhabi Company for Onshore Oil Operations (ADCO)
Abu Dhabi Marine Operating Company (ADMA-OPCO)
The National Drilling Company
National Petroleum Construction Company Ltd.
Zakum Development Company (ZADCO)
Abu Dhabi Gas Company Ltd. (GASCO)
Abu Dhabi Drilling, Chemicals and Products Ltd. (ADDCAP)
Abu Dhabi Oil Company Ltd. (ADOC)
Total Abu al-Bukhoush
Amerada Hess
Japan Oil Development Company Limited (JODCO)
Abu Dhabi National Reservoir Research Foundation (ADREF)
Deminex Abu Dhabi Oil Company Ltd.
Emirates General Petroleum Corporation
Umm al-Dalkh Development Company (UDECO)
Al-Bunduq Company Ltd.
Sceptre Resources (Abu Dhabi) Limited
Arab Engineering Company (AREC)
The Progress of Oil in the Emirates

Prefatory Remarks

Dubayy AL-BAYAN in Arabic No 777, 7 Apr 82 p 1

[Text] This Documentary Supplement

The livelihood and prosperity of citizens and non-citizens living in the United Arab Emirates depend on what they earn principally, if not totally, from oil revenues. However, these people know nothing about the companies in the oil industry, and they know nothing about the history of oil explorations in this part of the oil-rich Arabian Gulf.

If the search for knowledge--knowledge of the history of one's country or of the country where one is living--were one of the foremost duties of a person, chief among these duties, which the media ought to undertake, is that of assuming the responsibility to provide all the necessary information that the average person cannot otherwise obtain.

Because it believes that it is essential to provide information that would expand the knowledge of its readers and to do so with scientific objectivity that avoids sensationalism, and because it is concerned about the fact that everything it offers be a new, accurate and comprehensive addition that would fill a vacuum in the Arab library, AL-BAYAN is presenting this documentary supplement. This supplement will provide a record of the history of oil and the history of most companies in the oil industry in the United Arab Emirates.

First Step

Dubayy AL-BAYAN in Arabic No 777, 7 Apr 82 p 1

[Article by Harib Salim al-Mihiri, of the Arab Media and Public Relations Organization]

[Text] This documentary supplement about the companies in the oil industry in the United Arab Emirates which is being published by AL-BAYAN is the first product completed by the Arab Media and Public Relations Organization less than 3 months after it was launched.

Our organization focused its attention on making an effective contribution to the progress of the media, which are purposeful and committed and clearly improving in the United Arab Emirates.

Our organization realized that advertising plays a genuine role in providing information. Our organization realized that the time had come to put the advertising art to work for this informational function. This supplement which you, [the reader], are now holding in your hands is the touchstone of this profound notion of the role of advertising. For the first time companies operating in the United Arab Emirates were asked to speak about themselves objectively, using figures and facts. The companies were asked to pay for these statements the same costs they would pay for comparable advertising space they used to reserve for themselves in the local press.

The task was not an easy one. While many oil company officials understood the importance of contributing to this documentary supplement, many refrained from making a contribution, questioning the usefulness of such an action for their companies.

One company manager said, "I am actually interested in advertising in those countries where I will sell oil, but what is the use of advertising here?"

And he is right, if we were considering the matter from this narrow point of view, but the question that we asked him made him retract his position and agree to contribute one page to this supplement.

The question we asked him was this: "Isn't the citizen in whose country you are operating entitled to know something about you and about your activities and what you do for the welfare of the homeland in return for the fact that you are allowed to realize good profits from your work in the oil industry within the borders of his country?"

We added, "Your activities in the Emirates are of interest to citizens and residents of this country. Don't you think those citizens and those residents are important?"

The objective of this dialogue was not merely to sell advertising space as much as it was an attempt to achieve the utmost perfection in realizing the objective of this documentary supplement.

We wanted this supplement to serve as a reference for all students, researchers and those who are interested in the affairs of oil and the oil industry in the United Arab Emirates.

We cannot claim now that we have achieved full success, but we are saying that we have made significant strides on that road.

The companies that worked with us in publishing this supplement, both national or foreign are among the most important companies operating in the country.

Shedding light on the activities of these companies by means of this documentary supplement is good and useful, especially since it is the policy of the United Arab Emirates in this regard to take into account the fact that all these national and foreign companies are playing a positive and a desirable role in exploration and drilling operations and in finishing operations.

There is no doubt that our cooperation with AL-BAYAN in this regard stemmed from the fact that we realized and appreciated the special attention this newspaper has given economic and oil affairs ever since it was published. AL-BAYAN has had very successful experiences in this regard ever since it published "The Oil Report in the United Arab Emirates" in January 1981.

We hope that this supplement will be a successful step in providing information about oil in the United Arab Emirates.

The organization expresses its profound gratitude to all those who helped make

our task easier, and especially His Excellency al-Shaybah Sa'id al-Hamili, deputy minister of oil and mineral resources, who supported our efforts on this task. We also express our gratitude to the employees of the economics section in AL-BAYAN who spent long sleepless nights and made sincere efforts to produce an error-free supplement that would achieve the objective that is being sought.

We ask the Lord Almighty for good fortune and success. He is truly an excellent Lord and an excellent champion.

Muhammad al-'Utaybah's Organization

Dubayy AL-BAYAN in Arabic No 777, 7 Apr 82 p 2

[Text] Muhammad al-'Utaybah's Organization for Maintaining and Operating Oil Installations (O.F.M.O.C.)

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One of the most significant phenomena of the oil industry in the United Arab Emirates is the entry of a number of national private sector companies in the oil industry.

This step complements the state's control of the country's oil resources which is realized through national companies of the government sector.

One of the largest private sector organizations that have entered this field is the Organization of Muhammad al-'Utaybah for Maintaining and Operating Oil Installations. This organization carries out extremely sensitive and important tasks for companies and oil operations.

The organization is owned by Mr Muhammad 'Abdallah al-'Utaybah, who is a citizen of the United Arab Emirates. The organization is run by Mr Zuhayr 'Abd-al-Qadir al-Hamawi who is a citizen of Lebanon and who is authorized to manage all the organization's business.

Al-'Utaybah Organization for Maintaining and Operating Oil Installations carries out tasks that are sensitive and extremely important for oil companies and operations. The organization performs the heavy-duty cleaning of tanks for crude oil and refined oil.

The organization also cleans temperature switches, separators, distillation factors, oil pipelines and all kinds of valves. The organization also performs maintenance work on water treatment units, power stations and on all the machinery involved in the process of washing both crude and refined oil in production plants and refineries. In addition to all these activities, the organization carries out light maintenance and janitorial functions at housing compounds, offices and at and around work sites.

The organization furnishes all kinds of heavy and light equipment which are involved in maintenance operations, such as heavy and light cranes, air pressure tools, soldering machines, all kinds of pumps and numerous devices and petroleum tools that are necessary for oil companies.

Operations and Processes

The organization is also responsible for other functions that are closely related to operating mechanical tools and petroleum devices. The organization offers professional services and furnishes the specialists who are necessary for operating oil establishments and for supervising, operating and following up on oil drilling operations. The organization does this with well-experienced professionals and the highlyskilled workers in that area who are in its employ.

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U.S.A.

ADNOC's 5-Year Plan

Dubayy AL-BAYAN in Arabic No 777, 7 Apr 82 pp 4-9

[Text] Abu Dhabi National Oil Company (ADNOC)
P.O. Box 898
Abu Dhabi, the United Arab Emirates
Telephone: 366000 Telex: 22215

The oil industry is an integrated, highly complex industry that is not restricted to the mere extraction of oil from the depths of the earth. The oil industry comprises devising a production policy that is subject to numerous factors: technical factors have to do with the safety of wells and fields; and political factors, which are subject to the requirements of the state.

The oil industry also comprises injecting, developing and exploring wells, and it spreads out to include the establishment of industries that would realize the greatest benefits from oil resources.

No country can exercise the greatest measure of control and authority over its oil resources unless it can do so through a national company that manages and controls the processes of production. The first step toward achieving this goal in the Emirates was taken in 1971 when the Abu Dhabi National Oil Company (ADNOC) was established.

Since 1971, operations at ADNOC, a company that began operations with only seven employees, have changed extensively.

The Abu Dhabi National Oil Company, which is fully owned by the government of Abu Dhabi, was established by decree on 27 November 1971. The company was established to acquire and to manage hydrocarbon resources in the Emirate and implement the government's policy in that regard.

The charter of the company defines its functions and its objectives as working in the oil industry in Abu Dhabi or abroad at any one of the stages of this industry, including exploration and drilling for oil, natural gas and other hydrocarbons; producing, refining, transporting and storing the forementioned materials and any of their by-products; and also trading, selling and exporting these materials and their by-products.

The company's charter gave the company the right to establish companies by itself or with others, and it gave it the right to enter into various forms of agreements with companies or agencies that are engaged in activities related to its objectives and to purchase these companies or make them its subsidiaries.

More than 10 years after its establishment ADNOC has in fact become the principal organization for implementing all aspects and sides of Abu Dhabi's oil policy inside the country: exploration, production, drilling, development, exporting, refining and distribution. In addition, ADNOC is in charge of shipping oil and natural gas derivatives by land and by sea to consumers in local and international markets.

In order to achieve its objectives, the company has acquired a major portion of the stock of principal companies holding concessions, and it has also acquired stock in companies that operate under these concessions. ADNOC has also established numerous companies in the oil industry and services area.

The Beginning

The Abu Dhabi National Oil Company began its operations early in 1973 with 7 employees only. In the course of its history it was able to face the major challenge of ensuring the manpower it needs to implement its projects and carry out its operations. Today, ADNOC has close to 3,400 employees and workers who are employed in companies owned by ADNOC or its subsidiaries. Ever since it began its operations, ADNOC has been able to acquire a number of companies that specialize in specific areas. It acquired the Abu Dhabi National Distribution Company, which distributes oil products; the Abu Dhabi Transportation Company, which transports crude oil exports from the ports of the Arabian Gulf or from any other ports; and the National Drilling Company whose aim is actual participation in drilling operations onshore and offshore.

The company has also contributed to the capital of another group of companies inside the country and abroad for the purpose of investing [its resources], diversifying its sources of revenue, gaining more new experiences and developing the native cadres that would be qualified to work in the various areas of the oil industry. The company is taking into consideration the importance of developing native and hence Arab manpower to upgrade their efficiency and improve their experiences so they can pursue their work and accomplish their tasks in the best [possible] way.

The truth is that existing accomplishments, which are supported by figures and statistics, leave no room for doubt that ADNOC has achieved tremendous success in all aspects of the oil industry ever since it began its operations late in 1971. This seems evident in our review--below--of the company's most important achievements in the first half of 1981 when ADNOC pursued its course in various areas and in all operations that are within the scope of its set objectives.

1981 Accomplishments

There was a marked increase in the exploration and drilling operations that were carried out by the four companies, ADMA, ADCO, ZADCO and UDECO onshore and in Abu Dhabi's territorial waters. This becomes quite evident when we learn that 39 drilling devices were operating during the first half of this year, compared with 24 drilling devices operating in the same period last year. The increased activity in this regard also becomes evident when we learn about the wells that were drilled onshore and offshore during the first half of this year. The total number of these wells amounted to 165. Drilling operations were completed on 128 wells,

compared with 49 wells for the same period last year, in 1980. Drilling is still underway in 37 wells.

ADNOC is involved in drilling and development operations through the two firms, ADMA and ADCO; it contributes 60 percent of each company's capital. These two companies, which are operating companies, offer services in the interests of shareholders.

ZADCO, the Zakum Development Company, is a service company owned by ADNOC and the French Oil Company; each holds 50 percent of ZADCO's capital. ZADCO works for ADNOC and JODCO which share production in the field that is being developed at a rate of 88 percent and 12 percent, respectively. This company was formed to develop the upper layers of Zakum field. After the 1980-1984 Five-Year Plan is completed, production capacity of this field is expected to reach half a million barrels of oil a day. On the other hand ADNOC and JODCO have contributed equally to the establishment of UDECO for the purpose of developing Umm al-Dalkh oil field. The new company is also a service company that will develop production in the forementioned field. ADNOC owns 88 percent of that field, and JODCO owns 12 percent of it.

Developing Offshore Fields

In accordance with the instructions of His Highness the president and ruler of Abu Dhabi, regarding the necessity of developing the three offshore fields--Sath, (Járnin) and Dalma--an agreement was reached in 1980 between ADNOC and the Japanese JODCO company according to which these two companies would develop the forementioned fields. ADNOC's share in that development was to be 60 percent and JODCO's, 40 percent; UDECO was to carry out development operations on behalf of the two companies. This development project includes drilling wells, building oil establishments and building structures for processing, storing and exporting oil on the island of Dalman. The project also includes construction of support and housing facilities on the island. These include an airport, a harbor, 400 housing units, a mosque, a water desalination plant, a power plant, a hospital, a system of inland roads and a coastal highway around the island. It includes cultivating trees and other vegetation in various areas of the island. The cornerstone laying ceremony for the project was sponsored by His Highness the head of state; it took place on the island of Dalman on 2 April 1981. The aim of this project is to develop the three fields for the purpose of achieving a production capacity of 40,000 barrels of crude oil per day. Total investments that are necessary amounted to 1 billion dollars. It is hoped that this project will be completed by the end of 1984.

In 1980 ADNOC embarked by itself on exploration operations on a broad scale. The government granted it a concession in five offshore and onshore areas where it began studies and surveying operations.

Together with its partners ADNOC also prepared a 5-Year Plan that included a number of exploratory and development programs utilizing ideal professional and economical methods and means. ADNOC has actually begun implementing this plan.

It is important to call attention here to the activities of the National Drilling Company, a subsidiary of ADNOC. With its 12 drilling devices--there were only 5

last year--the National Drilling Company is making an active contribution to ongoing drilling operations onshore and offshore. Six of these drilling devices are operating onshore, and six are operating offshore.

Production

Regarding crude oil production during the first half of 1981, the average production of principal onshore fields amounted to 1,078.4 barrels per day. This was a 12.8 percent decline in production from last year's rate of production for the same period.

In this regard the company adheres to the government's wise policy whose aim is to preserve the country's oil resources and to invest them according to a well-considered plan that takes into account the country's actual needs for economic and social growth in light of its present comprehensive economic plan and also in light of the needs of developing future generations in the future. For this purpose the government has set the rate of daily crude oil production from principal onshore and offshore fields during the first half of 1981 at 1,060,000 barrels per day. Of this amount 590,000 barrels per day would be produced from onshore fields instead of the 740,000 barrels that were produced per day in 1980, and 470,000 barrels per day would be produced from offshore fields, instead of the 500,000 barrels a day that were produced last year.

ADNOC's share in production during the first half of 1981 amounted to about 674,300 barrels per day.

Regarding production of oil condensers, which are fully owned by Abu Dhabi, the rate of production during the first half of 1981 was 25,000 barrels per day. That was a 3 percent increase over the rate of production in 1980.

Gas

As far as natural gas is concerned, ADNOC owns all the gas that is produced in the principal fields. Daily production of natural gas in the first half of 1981 amounted to 1.238 billion cubic feet. This figure represents an 8 percent decline in the rate of production for the same period last year. That decline was caused by a drop in the rate of production of crude oil.

It's been noticed that gas use operations have increased considerably. The percentage of gas used rose from 21 percent in 1976 to 50 percent in 1980 and to 58 percent in the first half of 1981. In June of this year, 80 percent of the gas that was produced was utilized. Now that work on the al-Ruways Gas Liquefaction Plant has been completed, and now that the gas assembly project at the Zakum Offshore Field (GG 2) has also been completed, gas will no longer be burned. The rate of oil exports during the first half of this year from the principal fields of Maraban, Umm al-Shayf and Zakum amounted to 1,077,000 barrels per day. This is a 13.8 percent decline in production from last year's rate for the same period. Japan was the principal importer of Abu Dhabi's oil. It was followed by the United States, by the countries of the Third World and then by the countries of western Europe. ADNOC's share in the volume of forementioned exports was 670,500 barrels per day or 63.2 percent of total exports.

Exports and Prices

It is to be noted that principal crude exports in 1981 made up almost 98.7 percent of the total volume of production. The remaining 1.3 percent of the crude that was produced was refined in the country. With regard to prices, the average price of a barrel of crude from the principal fields rose during the first half of 1981 to 36.52 dollars. This is a 21 percent increase over the average price during the same period of 1980. With regard to refining oil and processing gas, the Umm al-Nar refinery refined 14,000 barrels of crude oil a day or 93 percent of its design capacity during the first half of 1981. This is a 3 percent increase over the production level of the same period last year.

Because demand for oil products continues to grow and in order to make maximum use of available oil resources ADNOC has prepared a plan and undertaken its implementation. That plan includes building the al-Ruways refinery, whose production capacity would be 120,000 barrels per day; expanding the Umm al-Nar refinery to increase its production capacity to 75,000 barrels per day; building a hydrocracker unit--using hydrogen in the breakup process--at the al-Ruways refinery with a production capacity of 27,000 barrels per day. The gas liquefaction plant, which is located on Das island, realized its highest rate of production since it began operations during the first half of 1981. Production at that plant amounted to 865,000 tons of liquid natural gas; 248,000 tons of liquid petroleum gas; and 52,000 tons of condensers. This rate of production is slightly higher than that for the same period last year.

Marketing Activity

In the area of marketing oil products for local consumption, we ought to mention the accomplishments of the Abu Dhabi National Oil Company for Distribution [ADNOC FOD], one of the branches of ADNOC. It receives the production of Umm al-Nar refinery; it stores it; and it distributes it in Abu Dhabi. Total oil products received by ADNOC FOD from Umm al-Nar refinery during the first half of 1981 amounted to about 71 million British gallons. This is an increase of 18 percent over what it received during the same period last year. A third of this amount is approximately 41 percent of what the local market needs; these needs were met by means of the refined oil imported by ADNOC. The company's sales during the first half of this year amounted to 177 million British gallons, compared with 141 million British gallons for the same period last year. The company this realized a 26 percent increase in sales. This figure includes sales at filling stations, wholesale sales and supplying ships.

The company also sold the amounts of liquid petroleum gas it received. During the first half of this year those sales amounted to 8,350 metric tons. That is a 14 percent increase over the same period last year. Those sales were in addition to sales of lubricating oils and different chemicals which amounted to 2,072 metric tons. This is an increase of 14 percent over last year's level.

57 Distribution Stations

The number of stations presently owned by the company where gas and oil are sold to local consumers is 57. These stations are scattered throughout the emirate: in Abu Dhabi, al-'Ayn, Tarif, al-Sala', Bada' Zayid, Jabal al-Zannah and al-Ruways.

Three new stations were added this year. In 1979 on the other hand, the company established a special department, the Offshore Department, to supervise [the operation of] supplying foreign and local ships with necessary fuel. The company owns storage tanks for oil materials whose total storage capacity is 123,000 tons. Outside Abu Dhabi a 4,500 ton storage tank for Jabal al-Zannah was added to meet the growing demands that stem from al-Ruways projects. Another tank was also built in the city of al-'Ayn for storing diesel fuel, large quantities of which are sold directly to farmers. The fuel is sold in metal cans, and farmers do not have to go to distribution stations to get it. In addition, other storage tanks have been built in the same area to ensure that consumer demand in the area of al-'Ayn is met and to meet consumers' needs for petroleum gas and lubricating oil.

In another area the project to supply airplanes with fuel at the new Abu Dhabi International Airport has been completed. This involves a 6,000-ton tank equipped with a system that would enable it to fill the tanks of several airplanes simultaneously. Operating this tank began after the airport was opened. Construction on a large storage tank for fuel in the city of al-'Ayn was also begun in 1980. Storage capacity of that tank is 65,000 tons. A pipeline has also been laid, connecting this storage tank with the principal storage tank at Umm al-Nar Island. It is expected that this project will be completed in 1982.

The company also intends to build a storage tank on al-Sa'diyat Island to provide local ships with necessary fuel. In the area of shipping crude oil by sea, the Abu Dhabi National Transportation Company (ADNATCO), one of the branches of ADNOC, continued its operations with the help of 15 tankers whose total dead weight capacity is 2.2 million tons. Three of these tankers are owned by the company, and their dead weight is 664,000 longitudinal tons. The other tankers are leased from the Arab Company for Transporting Oil and from the international market. Due to the development of ADNOC's operations, especially after the implementation of the new refinery projects, a portion of which will be designated for export, the company has agreed to build six tankers for petroleum products. Tonnage of three of these tankers will be 27,500 tons each; two will have a capacity of 35,000 tons; and one will have a capacity of 56,000 tons. These tankers will be able to carry petroleum products or crude oil. Delivery of these tankers is expected to begin by 1983. Natural gas by-products which are produced in the gas liquefaction plant on Das Island are transported to Japan, the country that has agreed to purchase them, on private tankers.

Training and Development

In the area of training, development and educational missions, the company is giving special attention to developing the skills and capabilities of workers in the various aspects of the oil industry. In this context training programs inside the country and abroad go on continuously for the purpose of upgrading the qualifications and efficiency of workers--some of whom are citizens and some are Arabs [from other countries]--to enable them to manage the different operations that have to do with the oil industry. The ADNOC Center for Preparation and Development began its classes in 1978 by enrolling 68 trainees. Today, that number has risen to 350. Forty-one percent of the citizens are enrolled in 2-year training courses in oil industry operations, management and business science. In addition, there is a training center at Umm al-Nar refinery where citizens are trained in various oil refining operations. The company devotes special attention

to sending citizens to study at universities abroad and to major in the various sciences such as petroleum engineering, mechanical engineering, civil engineering, electrical engineering, computer science, management and economics. Eighty-seven students who are citizens have been sent to study at U.S. universities; 29 of them have graduated and are now working in various departments of the company. ADNOC has also granted a number of employees who are citizens scholarships to study at al-'Ayn University in the United Arab Emirates.

ADNOC's Accomplishments in a Nutshell

During the past 10 years--a period of time that is considered short--the Abu Dhabi National Oil Company was able to expand the areas of its operations to include all the phases of the oil industry. It did so to preserve and develop [our] hydrocarbon reserves, to ensure their best use, to contribute to the development of the national economy and to diversify the sources of revenue. The company acquired the greater share of the concession rights in the principal areas, and it acquired a major share of the stock of companies operating in those areas. It was able to impose its actual control over exploration operations and over development and production operations in those areas as well. After imposing its control over managing the Abu Dhabi oil fields, ADNOC was also able to determine production according to the capabilities of those fields. ADNOC had the strong, professional agency it had formed in the area of geology and mining and production engineering draw up comprehensive development plans for the oil fields. ADNOC also unilaterally undertook exploration and drilling operations in the areas that were designated for [these activities]. The company also established numerous industries that depend on oil and natural gas in the context of a long term plan.

Ever since the mid seventies the state has concentrated on investing oil returns in industrial projects that would still be around for future generations. Among the most important of these are the petroleum industry and expanding oil refining [processes] and the petrochemical industry.

The Abu Dhabi National Oil Company (ADNOC) has made a major contribution in implementing this policy. It has carried out industrial projects whose investments so far have exceeded 3 billion dollars. It is expected that during the 80's other projects for several billion dollars will be implemented.

In this context the Abu Dhabi National Oil Company (ADNOC) has carried out several important projects. The most important of these was the Umm al-Nar refinery project, which was put into operation by Arabs in 1976; and also the salt and chlorine plant on Umm al-Nar Island, which is now in the stage of production and marketing. However, the greater and the more important accomplishments were in the industrial area of al-Ruways, which has actually become one of the industrial strongholds helping to promote progress in the country.

The most important of these projects were:

1. Al-Ruways Refinery

Al-Ruways refinery was built to meet the present and future needs of the state for oil products and to develop and diversify the national oil industry.

Establishment of the refinery was contemplated in 1976, and by September 1977 it became a project ready for implementation. Al-Ruways Refinery covers an area of 240 hectares, and it stretches out on the beach for 2 kilometers in the industrial area of al-Ruways, which is about 235 kilometers to the west of the city of Abu Dhabi on the international road that connects Abu Dhabi and Qatar, near the port where crude oil is exported in Jabal al-Zannah.

Total cost of the refinery amounts to about 600 million U.S. dollars. The refinery is fully owned and managed by the Abu Dhabi National Oil Company (ADNOC). Construction of the refinery began in November 1978, and production began on 26 June 1981.

The refining capacity of the refinery is 120,000 barrels per day or about 6 million tons of crude oil per year produced from the principal onshore and offshore fields in Abu Dhabi--Maraban, Zakum and Umm al-Shayf. The refinery was designed in a manner that would allow future expansion. The following figures illustrate the final annual production figures:

--Fuel for automobiles, 97 octane: 410,000 tons annually.

--Fuel for automobiles, 90 octane: 487,000 tons annually.

--Fuel for airplanes, kerosene: 794,000 tons annually.

--Diesel oil: 1,595,000 tons annually.

--Fuel oil: 1,785,000 tons annually.

--Liquid petroleum gas: 88,000 tons annually.

--Sulphur: 9,000 tons annually.

The company mainly markets products for the state in the local market. This includes automobile fuel, airplane fuel, kerosene and diesel. Surplus products are exported.

Units of Production

As far as units of production are concerned, the refinery includes the following units of production:

--A unit for distilling crude oil with a daily capacity of 120,000 barrels.

--A unit for separating sulphur from oil with a daily capacity of 34,350 barrels.

--A refining unit with a daily capacity of 19,150 barrels.

--A kerosene treatment unit with a daily capacity of 20,780 barrels.

--A unit for separating sulphur from heavy gas oil at a daily capacity of 21,850 barrels.

--A unit for extracting sulphur at a daily capacity of 44 barrels.

The refinery has its own systems for ensuring all the required support facilities. These are:

--A power generating unit that includes 4 gas turbines X 18 megawatts, with a capacity of 73 megawatts.

--A steam generation unit that includes 3 boilers X 31 tons per hour, with a capacity of 93 tons per hour.

--A sea water pumping unit in conjunction with GASCO with regard to refrigeration water, with a capacity to pump 8,500 cubic meters per hour.

--A water desalination unit, with a capacity of 8,900 cubic meters per hour.

--A compressed air unit which includes 3 devices X 2,600 cubic meters per hour, with a capacity of 7,800 cubic meters per hour.

--A nitrogen unit, [with a capacity to produce] 250 cubic meters per hour.

Storage

All storage structures at the refinery have a total capacity of 1,187,000 cubic meters, distributed as follows:

--Crude oil, 280,000 cubic meters.

--Naphtha, 150,000 cubic meters.

--Fuel for automobiles, 97 octane, 104,000 cubic meters.

--Fuel for automobiles, 90 octane, 54,000 cubic meters.

--Fuel for airplanes, kerosene, 135,000 cubic meters.

--Diesel oil, 200,000 cubic meters.

--Fuel oil, 140,000 cubic meters.

--Fuel for ships, 18,000 cubic meters.

--Liquefied petroleum gas, 1,000 cubic meters.

--Other products and materials, 105,000 cubic meters.

The refinery houses its own sea shipping station. That station has been provided with the latest technological developments in fighting fire, in shipping and unloading equipment and in controlling these operations by computer. This station consists of a 2.7 kilometer pier, equipped with two deep water docks to facilitate shipping the refinery's products for export on tankers whose dead weight is between 7,000 and 100,000 tons.

The station also includes four docks for loading ships that sail along the coast

whose dead weight is between 2,000 and 7,000 tons. The refinery's products are shipped on these ships to various parts of the state.

The refinery employs 725 employees and workers in all areas of specialization.

The Magnitude of Construction

Al-Ruways refinery is considered one of the largest construction projects in the Gulf. The following figures indicate the magnitude of the effort that was made to build the refinery:

- 15 million man hours spent.
- Maximum number of workers per day: 4,000 to 5,000.
- Imported materials: 150,000 tons
- Buildings for the refinery: 29 units.
- Soil grading: 4.5 million cubic meters.
- The number of devices in the refinery: 700 pieces.
- The pipes: 24,000 tons.
- 65,000 cubic meters of reinforced concrete.

2. The Onshore Gas Plant

The onshore gas plant (GASCO) is one of the most important industrial projects established by ADNOC.

The GASCO project was established to utilize the gases that accompany the oil when oil is extracted. In the past these gases were burned. The purpose of the project is to provide all the facilities that are necessary to assemble and treat this gas, which accompanies the oil that is produced from the fields of Buhasa, 'Asab, Bab and Sahil. Liquid natural gas is extracted from these gases and then transported through a system of pipes to the fractionation plant in al-Ruways where commercial varieties of propane, butane and pentane gases are produced. These gases are then transported on special tankers.

2.1 Billion Dollars in Investments

GASCO, which is now called Abu Dhabi Gas Industries Limited, was founded in Abu Dhabi on 20 December 1978. Abu Dhabi National Oil Company held 68 percent of its stock; the French Oil Company owned 15 percent; Shell Oil Company had 15 percent; and Bartex Company had 2 percent of the stock.

Total investments in the project amounted to 2.120 billion U.S. dollars. Stockholders contributed 424 million U.S. dollars, and the balance of 1.696 billion dollars was financed by loans.

Engineering and design work for GASCO began in 1977 under the responsibility and supervision of ADNOC. Operations at units of the project began officially on 1 September 1981.

The Establishments

GASCO establishments include plants for extracting liquid natural gas in the fields. These include three plants in Buhasa, 'Asab and Bab for processing the gases which accompany oil and which are assembled from the onshore fields and extracting crude liquid natural gas. Each plant consists of three units for assembling gas, putting it under pressure and extracting liquid gases from it. There are two production lines at the extraction unit in Buhasa and only one production line at the two units in Bab and 'Asab.

The following table indicates the operating capacity of each of the three plants.

The Fields	Accompanying Gases Assembled for Processing (1,000 cubic meters/day)	Produced Liquid Gas (cubic meters per day)	1,000 tons/yr	Remaining Gases	
				Quantity 1,000 cubic meters/day	Ratio of Gases Left for Processing
Buhasa	11,200	12,600	2,292	6,400	57
Bab	3,300	2,600	454	1,600	48
'Asab	8,670	13,400	2,600	4,400	51
Total	23,170	28,600	5,346	12,400	54

The Pipeline Network

This network, which is 223 kilometers long, was designed to carry 36,600 cubic meters of liquid natural gas from the extraction plants in the fields to the fractionation plant in al-Ruways.

The characteristics of each line in the network follow:

The Pipeline	Diameter (in inches)	Length (in kilometers)	Capacity (Cubic meters/day)	Maximum Pressure (Bar)
'Asab-Bab	20	89	13,400	80
Bab-Mile 21	20	34	16,000	80
Buhasa-Mile 21	16	34	20,600	72
Mile 210-al-Ruways	24	66	36,600	64

The Fractionation Plant in al-Ruways

There are two parallel production lines at this plant for processing about 28,600 cubic meters of liquid natural gas per day and for producing products mainly intended for export. These are propane, at a capacity of 1.22 million tons annually; butane, at a capacity of 1.41 million tons annually; and pentane, at a capacity of 2.12 million tons annually.

Storage Facilities

The plant has been equipped with eight tanks for storing finished products. Total

capacity of these tanks is 233,000 tons. These include two tanks for propane with a storage capacity of 60,000 tons; two tanks for butane, with a storage capacity of 60,000 tons; and four tanks for pentane gas, with a storage capacity of 113,000 tons.

Offshore Shipping Station

Products are exported via the plant's special offshore shipping station which was designed to accommodate tankers whose deadweight tonnage is between 30,000 cubic meters and 120,000 cubic meters. The fore section of the shipping pier is 2.6 kilometers from the shore, and the shallowest part of the dock is 14 meters deep.

Labor

GASCO employs 1,025 workers with different specialties to manage and operate all units of production and facilities. Of this number 26 workers are employed at the fractation plant in al-Ruways.

Construction

The GASCO project is also considered one of the largest industrial projects [in the Emirates]. The work that has been done to build the project amounted to:

--Grading operations: 7.7 million cubic meters. This is the size of three large pyramids.

--Reinforced concrete: 115,000 cubic meters. This is comparable to 10 times ADNOC's main building.

--Pipes laid: 900 kilometers. This is comparable to the distance from Abu Dhabi to Kuwait.

--Cables: 1,600 kilometers. This is equal to the distance from Abu Dhabi to Baghdad.

--Metal structures: 24,600 tons. This is three times the Eiffel tower.

--22,000 tons in machinery.

--175,500 tons of different materials.

--A camp for workers that includes 3,016 rooms. That is 16 times the size of a hotel for 8,400 people such as Abu Dhabi Ramada.

--38 million man hours spent during the construction phase.

3. Nitrogen Fertilizer Project

The Fertilizer Manufacturing Company at al-Ruways was established by Law No 6 for 1980 after detailed studies were conducted by ADNOC to determine the economic and technical feasibility of the project.

The company's charter stipulated that ADNOC would own two thirds of this company (66 percent) and the French Petroleum Company would own a third (33 percent).

The law also defined the objectives and the work of the company as manufacturing natural gas in the form of ammonia and urea and selling those products locally or exporting them. The law also determined that the company's capital be 75 million dollars. The number of shares in the company would be 75,000, and each share would be worth 1,000 dollars.

Divisions of the Project

The project is located in the northern section of al-Ruways Industrial Compound on an area that is estimated to be 36 hectares. This plant consists of a unit for producing 1,000 tons of ammonia per day and a unit for producing 1,500 tons of urea per day. In addition, the plant includes the necessary installations for storing products and loading them on ships. The plant also includes other facilities. These are:

A unit for producing steam; a unit for treating the water that is fed into the boilers; a closed circuit for the water that is used for cooling; a unit for producing and storing nitrogen gas; an air system that is used in the industrial units to operate equipment; other facilities for treating water left over from the manufacturing process; and power generators to be used in emergencies.

The plant was designed on the basis of the possibility of adding a second unit that would produce 1,000 tons of ammonia daily.

The Plant's Production

The fertilizer plant gets the natural gas it needs from the gas processing centers in Buhasa, 'Asab and Bab.

Loading Port

Work is now underway to build a port where the ammonia and the urea produced by the plant will be loaded [for shipping]. The port is located beside the plant. ADNOC's Industrial Projects Department is supervising execution of that port whose wharf is 515 meters long and 17 meters wide. The dock is about 14 meters deep, and the wharf has all the facilities for shipping fertilizers and receiving ships.

4. Al-Ruways Housing Compound

The Abu Dhabi National Oil Company has built a huge housing compound in al-Ruways to house the employees of the various oil industries that are located in the industrial complex in the area, such as the al-Ruways refinery, the onshore gas plant, the chemical fertilizer plant, the facilities, power projects and other projects that are presently under construction.

The housing compound is 240 kilometers west of Abu Dhabi. Construction of the first phase has been completed. Many ADNOC employees and their families moved into this new compound during the second half of last year after all preparations for their arrival had been made.

The First Phase

The first phase of the housing compound includes 1,131 housing units which range from four bedroom single family units to four-floor structures that consist of one bedroom apartments for bachelors. All units are centrally air-conditioned. These buildings make up adjacent neighborhoods [that are built around] a center which includes a mosque, a clinic, a central market, a club, two schools, a fuel distribution station, an administrative building, a police station, a fire-fighters station, the EMIRTEL Communications Organization building, and a bakery. In addition, all infrastructures and all necessary public facilities are provided.

Construction began in November 1979, and the groups of housing units were completed in stages during the period from April 1981 to March 1982.

The Second Phase

This phase includes 227 housing units that will be built according to one of four different models that are either three or four bedroom units. A recreational center will be built, and it will include two movie theaters and indoor gymnasiums. The secondary school will also be expanded, and 12 new classrooms will be added.

Implementation of the second phase is expected to begin in 1982, and the project is to be completed in no more than 18 months.

The Infrastructures Project

ADNOC had prepared an ambitious program for building the infrastructures, public facilities, support facilities, housing projects and telecommunications facilities in al-Ruways to meet the various services needs of the industrial zone that was established there on the arid desert. By the end of 1981 the major portion of this program had been completed.

Public Infrastructures

The following public infrastructure projects have been completed:

--A port, wharves and warehouses for receiving ships and storing imported equipment, devices and materials that are necessary for industrial projects.

--A residential camp for construction, supply and maintenance workers that can accommodate 4,300 persons. This is in addition to the GASCO camp which is located in the same area.

--A system of temporary and permanent roads, sewers and landing strips for helicopters and other [airplanes].

--Improving and expanding Jabal al-Zannah Airport, which was managed by ADCO, and turning it into a second class (B) airport.

--A hospital, a mosque and a police station.

In addition, the two shipping wharves of al-Ruways refinery and the GASCO company

have been completed. A wharf for the Nitrogen Fertilizer Plant is currently under construction.

Telecommunications

ADNOC and its subsidiaries ensure their telephone and telegraph communications by means of a private communications network that is owned and managed by ADNOC. This achieves the efficiency and safety that are required for ADNOC's operations.

Implementation of the advanced, integrated communications network project began at the end of 1977. The project consists of two principal systems. They are:

[1] A microwave and radio network which includes 13 microwave stations with a capacity for 300 telephone circuits. This network covers all onshore areas in al-Ruways, Buhasa, Bab, 'Asab and the areas along the pipelines that extend to Abu Dhabi.

This network was put into operation in mid 1980.

[2] The private telephone network, which is a temporary network with temporary distributors, has been installed to meet the immediate needs of ADNOC and its subsidiaries at all onshore and offshore work sites.

In 1984 these distributors will be replaced by electronically operated distributors.

ADNOC's Subsidiaries

--Crude oil and natural gas exploration and production:

- [1]. Abu Dhabi Company for Onshore Oil Operations (ADCO)
- [2]. Abu Dhabi Marine Operating Company (ADMA-OPCO)
- [3]. Zakum Development Company (ZADCO)
- [4]. Umm al-Dalkh Development Company (UDECO)

--Exploration and Production Services:

- [1]. Abu Dhabi Pipeline Construction Company (ADPIC)
- [2]. National Petroleum Construction Company, Limited
- [3]. Abu Dhabi Drilling, Chemicals and Products Ltd. (ADDCAP)
- [4]. The National Drilling Company
- [5]. Abu Dhabi Petroleum Ports Management Company (ADPOC)
- [6]. The National Company for Maritime Services

--Manufacturing Natural Gas:

- [1]. Abu Dhabi Gas Company Ltd. (GASCO)
- [2]. Abu Dhabi Gas Liquefaction Company Ltd. (ADGAS)

--Maritime Shipping:

- [1]. Abu Dhabi National Transportation Company (ADNATCO)
- [2]. Liquid Gas Transportation Company Ltd.

--Distribution of Oil Products in Local Markets:

- [1]. Abu Dhabi National Oil Company for Distribution (ADNOC FOD)

--The Petrochemical Industry:

[1]. Al-Ruways Fertilizer Manufacturing Company (FERTIL)

--Other Industries

[1]. Abu Dhabi Company for Manufacturing Plastic Pipes

--Companies Abroad:

[1]. The Arab Company for Oil Pipes (SUMID)

[2]. The Bak 'Arab Fertilizers Company Ltd. (BAFCO)

[3]. The Bak 'Arab Refinery Company Ltd. (BARCO)

Profile of ADNOC FOD

Dubayy 'AL-BAYAN in Arabic No 777, 7 Apr 82 p 9

[Text] The Abu Dhabi National Oil Company for Distribution (ADNOC FOD)

Principal Addresses:

P.O. Box 4188 Abu Dhabi

Mina Zayid Road

P.O. Box 1099 Al-'Ayn

Khalifah Street

Telephone Numbers in Abu Dhabi: 821300 and 337200

Telephone in al-'Ayn: 642375

Telex in Abu Dhabi: 22358 FODIST EM and 23421 FODIST EM

Telex in al-'Ayn: 33596 TAWZEA EM

General Manager: Muhammad 'Abdullah al-Zarif

Principal Departments:

Operations; Finance; Administration; Sales; Lubricants and Technical; Aviation; Marine; al-'Ayn area.

Capital: 30 million dirhams

The Abu Dhabi National Oil Company for Distribution is ADNOC's arm for storing and distributing oil products in Abu Dhabi. When it was established the company's main operations were limited to storing fuel, distributing it to the filling stations it owns and operates and also distributing the fuel [directly] to its commercial clients.

Ever since it was founded in 1973 ADNOC FOD has undergone considerable expansion: its size, the geographical locations of its storage capacity, its sales and its services have grown. But the noticeable diversity of the company's various activities may be more significant than that expansion.

During the period between 1973 and 1981 the company's services covered the various areas of Abu Dhabi, exceeding thereby the principal sectors of the population and providing its services to cars utilizing the roads that link the cities, the desert areas and the small housing communities.

During that period the volume of sales increased seven times, rising from 4,300

to 30,000 barrels per day. The number of filling stations was also increased from 36 to 60. In addition, storage capacity was increased from 20,000 tons to 170,000 tons so as to stay in step with the increase in the volume of sales.

The diversity of the company's activities and operations was illustrated by the fact that in 1976 the company made its services available to furnish ships with fuel. In 1979 it built a plant for mixing and packing oils and a plant for manufacturing barrels and cans. Recently, in 1981, facilities have been completed to provide jet fuel services to airplanes at the new Abu Dhabi International Airport.

Regarding the company's sales and investments in projects whose aim is to strengthen and develop the growth of the company's traditional services as well as offer new services, 1981 proved to be an eventful year. Fuel sales amounted to 1,369,000 tons--a 23 percent increase over fuel sales in 1980. Retail sales--sales at filling stations--amounted to 432,000 tons. This was a 17 percent increase over 1980 sales. Liquid gas sales also amounted to 17,000 tons; this was an increase of 12 percent.

The more important aspects of the 1981 program for expanding services were the completion of the jet fuel tank and the increase in the company's storage, packing and distribution capacity. Construction of the 70,000 metric tons fuel oil tank in the city of al-'Ayn is about to be completed, and the Umm al-Nar reservoir has been provided with an additional storage capacity of 40,000 metric tons in anticipation of the large quantities of jet fuel that will be necessary for services at the new Abu Dhabi International Airport.

In the area of transportation the finishing touches were added to a 10-inch pipeline extending from Umm al-Nar reservoir to Zakhir reservoir in al-'Ayn and to another pipeline that goes to Abu Dhabi International Airport.

Putting these two lines in operation in 1982 will help relieve the pressure off product transportation operations to the airport and to al-'Ayn, which are considered the most important areas of fuel consumption.

Gas Waste Stopped by ADGAS

Dubayy AL-BAYAN in Arabic No 777, 7 Apr 82 pp 10-13

[Text] The Abu Dhabi Gas Liquefaction Company Ltd. (ADGAS)

ADGAS Board of Directors:

His Excellency Dr Mani' Sa'id al-'Utaybah, chairman
Dr Muhammad Hamra Karuha, Abu Dhabi National Oil Company (ADNOC)
Mr 'Abd-al-Wahab Mu'awiyah, Abu Dhabi National Oil Company (ADNOC)
Mr H. (Condo), Mitsui and Company
Mr G.C.A. Webster, British Petroleum Company
Mr C.A. (Bonnet), French Petroleum Company
Mr. T. (Kiwi), Mitsui Liquid Gas Company

* Translator's note: These digits are blurred in the Arabic text.

ADGAS Management:

Dr D.G.B. Horn, general manager
Mr Idris Sultan Habush, deputy general manager
Mr D.O.A. Olsen, plant manager
Mr A.F. Weichert, deputy plant manager
Mr Muhsin 'Abbas Zaki, Public Relations Director

Main Office:

P.O. Box 3500 Abu Dhabi
United Arab Emirates
Telephone: 333888 Telex: 22698 ADGAS E M
Telegraph: ADGAS - Abu Dhabi

Office To Contact in Tokyo:

Time and Life Building, Sixth Floor
3-6 (Ohtimitchi) 2 - (Kum)
(Chiuda Ku), Tokyo, Japan
Telephone: 245 - 0871/3

There are times in the history of every country that separate that country's stages of growth. In the course of the oil revolution in the Emirates, history will show that 1977 was the year during which the useless burning of the gas accompanying crude oil began to stop.

In 1977 the gas liquefaction plant, which belongs to the Abu Dhabi Gas Liquefaction Company (ADGAS), began operations to stop the useless waste of a valuable resource for the country--the gas that accompanies the crude oil which is produced from offshore fields.

Everyone who visited Das Island before 1977 used to notice quite clearly before landing at the small island's airport that the island was surrounded with flames, especially at the northern and northwestern tips of the island. These flames used to emit thick clouds of black smoke which polluted the atmosphere of the island and sometimes even hid the sunlight.

These flames illustrated the second phase (of a process during which the crude oil that was produced from the offshore fields was wasted). The first phase of this wasteful process used to take place in the fields themselves where the first process of separating gas from crude oil occurs.

Although the first shipment of crude oil was exported from Das Island in 1962, serious thought of ending the wasteful process of burning the gas did not begin until the late sixties, (when ADGAS, under native management, began) supervising the process and His Highness al-Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Aal Nuhayyan, the president offered his support and his full sponsorship.

Several factors helped in formulating and implementing the idea. [The following] were among them:

1. Interest in the world in the search for new sources of energy was growing.

* Translator's note: These two sentences are not very legible in the Arabic text.

2. Technological developments made transporting natural gas in the form of a cool liquid practically and economically possible.

3. Demand for liquid natural gas grew noticeably, especially in Japan, which suffered sharply from pollution. Liquid natural gas was clean fuel that would help Japan fight pollution and alleviate its effects.

Economic Feasibility and Marketing

In the late sixties and early seventies feasibility studies for setting up a project to liquefy the gas that was produced with the crude oil from the offshore fields began.

After this study was completed, negotiations began with the Tokyo Power Company (TOPCO) to purchase the liquid gas that the project would produce. An agreement was actually reached with that company in December 1972. According to that agreement TOPCO would purchase the project's entire production of liquid gas for 20 years. Production was estimated at 2,800,000 tons annually.

The Abu Dhabi Gas Liquefaction Company was established after that, and in 1973 it was registered in Bermuda. Abu Dhabi National Oil Company (ADNOC) held 20 percent of the stock of ADGAS.

The other four shareholders were British Petroleum, the French Petroleum Company, the Mitsui Company and the Bridgestone Gas Liquefaction Company. The company was re-registered in Abu Dhabi by means of Government Decree No 121 for 1977. ADNOC's stock in that company rose to 51 percent, and the shareholding ratio was as follows:

Abu Dhabi National Oil Company (ADNOC), 51 percent; Mitsui and Company, 22 and 1/20 percent; British Petroleum, (BP) 16 and 1/3 percent; the French Petroleum Company (CFP) 8 and 1/6 percent; and the Mitsui Gas Liquefaction Company (formerly, Bridgestone), 2 and 9/20 percent.

In December 1973 an official ceremony was held to celebrate the beginning of construction of the gas liquefaction plant. His Highness al-Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Aal Nuhayyan, the president laid the cornerstone for this plant on Das Island.

The plant was built jointly by two companies, Eastern Bechtel and (Chioda) Chemical Engineering and Construction Limited. The plant was built on an area of 336,000 square meters of Das island, or approximately 82 feddans.

Construction costs amounted to approximately 500 million dollars. Construction lasted for almost 4 years.

In April 1977 the plant actually began production.

In October 1977 the official ceremony dedicating the gas liquefaction plant on Das Island was held. It was sponsored by His Highness the president, and it was attended by their highnesses the members of the Supreme Council of the Federation, their excellencies the shaykhs, senior officials in the state and a large number of citizens.

ADMA-OPCO, which is managing production operations in the offshore areas for the concessionaires--ADNOC, 60 percent; and ADMA, Ltd., 40 percent--supplies the plant with the gas it needs from the Umm al-Shayf and Zakum fields. Naturally, the quantity of gas which is provided to the gas liquefaction plant depends on the rate of oil production. Accordingly, the plant's production goes up or down with oil production.

After the gas which accompanies the crude oil that is produced from the Umm al-Shayf and Zakum oil fields is separated from oil, it is transported to the liquefaction plant under different levels of pressure--230, 75 and 28 pounds per square inch. Gas is also transported under pressure that equals atmospheric pressure. This gas is transported through 11 independent lines.

The Gas Liquefaction Plant

The plant consists of two identical and comparable production units. These were designed in such a way that necessary maintenance work could be carried out on one without having to stop operations on the other.

The plant was designed to produce 2,300,000 tons of liquid natural gas annually; 650,000 tons of propane annually; 42,000 tons of butane annually; and 220,000 tons of pentane annually.

To produce these quantities of clean energy the plant depends on almost 550 million cubic feet of gas a day, most of which accompanied the crude oil when it was extracted and used to be burned and wasted.

Each one of these products is stored in special tanks that are arranged in pairs.

There is a group of common facilities which serves the entire plant. These facilities were designed so that maintenance work could be carried out in any division without interrupting operations or stopping production in other divisions.

Operations are carried out in each production unit of the liquefaction plant in six principal stages. These are:

1. Putting Gas under Pressure

Gas is received at the plant from 11 lines that deliver the gas at different levels of pressure, varying between 28 and 230 pounds per square inch. Each production line is equipped with a steam turbine to raise the pressure of the gas entering the plant to 780 pounds per square inch.

2. Removing Gas Acids and Humidity

Gas coming into the plant has a high ratio of moisture, and it also contains hydrogen sulphate and carbon dioxide, which constitutes approximately 5 percent of its volume.

Since these two materials pollute the gas and freeze at low temperatures, causing the cooling pipes in the plant to become blocked, their removal is essential.

Therefore, gas is pumped [in such a way] so that it touches a hot solution of potassium carbonate and then a solution of D.E.A. so that these impurities can be removed. This process is called the gas desalination process.

After that phase of the treatment the ratio of hydrogen sulphate contained in the gas is 4 parts in 1 million. The ratio of carbon dioxide also declines to 50 parts in 1 million. Then after liquid gases are removed from the gas, it is exposed to chemical compounds to remove the moisture in it.

3. Separation and Fractionation

The gas is cooled in the following stage to 35 degrees centigrade below zero by means of evaporated propane gas. As a result, heavy hydrocarbons condense and are sent to the fractionation section, which includes a unit for separating pentane, another for separating propane and a third for separating butane. It also includes a unit for producing concentrated gasoline.

The remaining gas, which is natural gas consisting of ethane and methane at a temperature of 34 degrees centigrade below zero, is sent to the liquefaction division.

4. Liquefaction

The natural gas liquefaction unit is one of the most important sections of the plant. The cooling cycle of the liquefaction method depends on propane that has been previously cooled by a multi-component coolant. Liquid nitrogen is one of the components of this coolant.

The main temperature switch cools the gas from 34 degrees centigrade below zero to 160 degrees centigrade below zero. This makes the liquid gas that undergoes that process suitable for storage under regular atmospheric pressure.

This main temperature switch is 180 feet high; its diameter is 13 feet, and it weighs 200 tons.

The heat-conducting surface in that device consists of 515 miles of aluminum pipes with a small diameter.

5/6. Product Storage and Export Facilities

Liquid natural gas is stored under normal atmospheric pressure at a temperature of 160 degrees centigrade below zero. Liquefied petroleum gas is stored at 45 degrees centigrade below zero for propane, and at 6 degrees centigrade below zero for butane.

There is a common system of 22-inch pipes for pumping liquefied gas into tankers at 200 tons per hour. This pipeline links the storage compounds and the shipping wharf.

The shipping wharf extends about 700 meters from the shore to ensure enough water depth for the largest liquid gas tankers.

The Support Facilities Compound

The plant needs large quantities of power, water and air under pressure. Therefore, facilities were built to produce quantities of these requirements in the following manner:

1. Four identical heaters that produce 1,420 tons of steam an hour under 870 pounds of pressure per cubic inch. The temperature of the steam is 440 degrees centigrade.
2. Two steam turbine generators, each with a capacity of 17.5 megawatts; two gas-powered generators, each with a capacity of 5 megawatts; and one gas powered generator with a capacity of 17.5 megawatts. All these generators produce 62.5 megawatts of electricity.
3. Two units for water desalination and treatment of boiler water, as well as retro-condenser devices with a capacity of 70 tons per hour.
4. A cooling system that utilizes sea water. It includes 6 pumps each of which has a capacity of 2.7 megawatts and can pump 16,500 cubic meters of water per hour. The diameter of the largest pipes in this system is 84 inches. There are two comparable pipes of that size which are used to furnish the plant with water.
5. Three pumps for putting out fires with water, with a capacity of 3,600 cubic meters per hour. This is in addition to other methods for fire prevention.
6. Facilities for the production of air under pressure. This air is necessary for normal use and is furnished to three units for separating nitrogen. At the same time these units are also cooling units.

Transporting Liquid Gas

Abu Dhabi Gas Liquefaction Company Ltd (ADGAS) transports most of the gases it produces to the Tokyo Power Company in Japan in accordance with a 20-year agreement that began in 1977.

The gas is shipped from a plant-owned wharf on the island at a rate of one tanker every 8 days.

The company uses six specially designed gas tankers for shipping liquified natural gas to Japan. These tankers are [called] Norman Lady, which has a capacity for 87,000 cubic meters; Jimmy; (Haley); (Cooler Freeze); (Khanur); and (Hugh Gandria). The capacity of each of these tankers is 125,000 cubic meters.

The tankers for shipping liquefied petroleum gas are [called] World Concord, World Creation and World Figure. The capacity of each one of these tankers is 79,000 cubic meters.

Expansion and Development

In 1981 the Abu Dhabi Gas Liquefaction Company Limited (ADGAS) signed an agreement for 320 million U.S. dollars to build 7 tanks on Das island. According to

this agreement three tanks were to be built for storing liquefied natural gas; the capacity of each one of these tanks was to be 80,000 cubic meters. Four tanks for storing liquefied petroleum gas were also to be built; the capacity of each one of those tanks was to be 50,000 cubic meters. Construction of these tanks which began late in 1981 is expected to be completed in 1985.

This project is considered part of the company's plan to develop and expand the gas liquefaction plant which will subsequently include shipping and loading facilities. The total cost of the development project is about 525 million U.S. dollars.

Hiring and Training

More than 800 qualified employees of 30 different nationalities are employed in the company in engineering, technical and administrative areas.

In accordance with its charter the Abu Dhabi Gas Liquefaction Company Limited (ADGAS) is committed to train citizens of the United Arab Emirates and citizens of other Arab countries to perform the technical jobs it has. At the present time the company is sponsoring a number of students from the United Arab Emirates who are studying engineering in the institutes and universities of the United Kingdom and the United States of America. At the present time the company has 60 trainees at ADNOC's Preparation and Training Center.

In 1981 the first group of trainees moved from the training center to the gas liquefaction plant on Das Island to begin their practical training before taking over the jobs [at the plant] that had been designated for them.

Stopping the Waste of Gas

"Although the decision to stop wasting gas," as His Excellency Dr Mani' Sa'id al-'Utaybah minister of oil and mineral resources and chairman of the board of directors of ADGAS stated, "was made basically to protect national interests and to ensure a new source of national revenue, the effects of building the plant have gone beyond the confines of regional interests and are contributing a distinguished role worldwide."

Construction of the gas liquefaction plant on Das Island provided an excellent model of international cooperation. The technical experience of industrial countries was joined together with a national administration determined to achieve the maximum benefit from the oil and gas resources to serve the process of development and to provide a stable economic and social base for future generations.

The use of gas which is produced when oil is extracted from offshore fields affected the tendency to utilize the gas that is produced when oil is extracted from onshore fields. It also contributed to the creation of an industrial and technological atmosphere that would prepare the climate in the country for setting up productive industries to contribute [to the effort] to diversify the sources of national revenue.

It is certain that training and recruitment efforts which are carried out by the

company for citizens and Arabs will contribute to the preparation of national cadres that are technically capable of participating in the process of developing the country's national resources.

The Abu Dhabi Company for Onshore Oil Operations (ADCO)
P.O. Box 270
Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates
Telephone: 361100
Telex: 22222 PTRUCIAL EM

Contributing Companies

The Abu Dhabi National Oil Company (ADNOC) owns 60 percent of the stock of Abu Dhabi Company for Onshore Oil Operations. The other companies that own shares hold 40 percent of the stock, and their holdings are distributed as follows:

1. Shell [Oil] Company: 9.5 percent.
2. British Petroleum Company: 9.5 percent.
3. French Petroleum Company: 9.5 percent.
4. Mobil [Oil] Company: 4.75 percent.
5. Exxon Corporation: 4.75 percent.
6. Bartex Company: 2 percent.

The Company's Board of Directors

His Excellency al-Shaykh Tahnun ibn Muhammad Aal Nuhayyan, chairman of the board.
Dr Mahmud Hamra Karuha (ADNOC), member.
Mr Muhammad Rashid Nawwar (ADNOC), member.
Mr B. (Madinier), French Petroleum Company, member.
Mr B. (Ledyard) British Petroleum, member.
Mr B.D.C. Hatfield, Shell Corporation, member.
Mr G. (Erhardt), Exxon Corporation, member.
Mr H.C. Goff, Mobil Corporation, member.
Mr Gulbenkian, Bartex Corporation, member.

ADCO Joint Management Committee

His Excellency Dr Mani' Sa'id al-'Utaybah
His Excellency Muhammad Habrush al-Suwaydi
Dr Mahmud Hamra Karuha, for ADNOC
Mr G. (Milord), British Petroleum
Mr B. (Madinier), French Petroleum
Mr B.R. (Zirinis), Exxon Corporation
Mr H.C. Goff, Mobil Corporation
Mr Gulbenkian, Bartex Corporation
Mr B.D.C. Hatfield, Shell Company
Mr A.G. MacPhearson, Abu Dhabi Oil Company Limited

ADCO Management

Mr John Graham Brown, general manager
Mr Ibrahim Zalatimu, deputy general manager for operations

Mr Fathi Yahya, deputy general manager for technical affairs
Bill Fulmer, assistant general manager for administration

Abu Dhabi Oil Company for Onshore Oil Operations (ADCO) is considered the main company supervising the management of petroleum production and implementing the government's petroleum policy on the emirate's onshore oil fields.

ADCO's progression has taken place in more than 42 years during which the company has had many accomplishments and achieved many discoveries.

History of the Company

The history of the company's activities goes back to 1939 when the Trucial Coast Petroleum Investment Company Limited was granted a concession for oil exploration. In 1947, geological exploration activities began. In 1950 drilling operations on the first well in the area of Ra's Sadar were completed. After extensive and continuous exploratory operations, the first oil in commercial quantities was discovered in the field of Bab in 1958. This was followed by a second discovery of oil in commercial quantities in the field of Buhasa in 1962. During the same year the name of the company was changed from Petroleum Investment Company to Abu Dhabi Oil Company Limited. The company began developing its technological methods in oil drilling and exploration, and it exported the first shipment of oil from the field of Bab via Jabal al-Zannah in 1963.

In 1965 the discovery of oil in 'Asab marked the third discovery of oil in commercial quantities. It was during the same year that the company gave up for the first time part of the concession area to Abu Dhabi. One year later company offices were moved from Bahrain to Abu Dhabi. In 1967 the fourth discovery of oil in commercial quantities was made in Sahal field. In 1973 the government of Abu Dhabi regained 25 percent of the concession rights and turned them over to ADNOC. The following year the government raised its interest in the company to 60 percent, and in 1978 the executive agreement was signed, and Law No 18 for 1978 was promulgated. ADCO was established according to that law in 1979, and its name became Abu Dhabi Company for Onshore Oil Operations (ADCO). After that date the company proceeded to develop the area north of Buhasa field, while a new oil discovery was made in the area of 'Arjan in 1981. Operations for developing Shah field also began that year. During that year preparations for drilling near the islands of Hayil and al-Dab'iyah began; these were launched from man-made islands.

Oil Fields

ADCO manages the four oil fields of Buhasa, 'Asab, Bab and Sahal. These fields are linked together by a pipeline system that is over 200 kilometers long. There are also facilities for storing oil and loading tankers at Jabal al-Zannah where more than 270 oil tankers load crude oil every year and distribute that oil to various world markets. The company is now trying to develop a fifth oil field in the area of Shah. Because of its location deep in the desert, south of 'Asab field, this field is considered one of the furthest onshore fields. In 1981 ADCO produced 204,879,227 barrels of crude oil. That is a rate of 561,000 barrels per day.

Company Developments

In the past year developments in ADCO have been considerable in numerous areas, with the company having in that year more operational drilling devices than it had had any previous year in its history. The rate of drilling operations also reached its highest level ever that year. Drilling activities included more detailed and more specific seismic surveys. Deep drilling operations were developed until they reached the geological (al-Khuf) layer, and significant additions to known oil reserves were scored. In the meantime, work on a program to develop existing fields continued; this was based on selective drilling and producing, as determined in the original plan.

Exploration

Continuous encouragement from His Excellency the minister of oil and mineral resources had a considerable effect on the use of more advanced methods to obtain more accurate information about geological strata and formations. In January 1981 work on the seismic survey program began. This included determining and planning the areas where oil is known to exist, but which have not been developed. During the same year seismic recordings were made in three different areas of a sector with a range of 1,826.15 kilometers. It is expected that this work will continue throughout 1982, and it may even continue until 1983.

Efforts that were being made to discover more oil in the concession areas where six out of eight exploratory wells had been successful became even more closely linked together. Among these wells was the exploratory well that was drilled in 'Arajan. The number of wells where drilling was begun, wells which were completed in 1981, were 13. Their combined depths exceeded 65,000 feet. At the present time two deep wells are being drilled. One of them will be the deepest drilled well in the Arabian Gulf area when drilling operations reach the set level of 21,250 feet. Meanwhile further drilling is underway at five wells [and is set to continue] until the geologic (Habashan) stratum is reached. The 1981 exploratory drilling program established in general the existence of an additional 7 percent increase over total existing reserves of hydrocarbon materials in the concession area.

Production

In 1981 the company's crude oil production amounted to 204,789,227 barrels. This is a daily rate of 561,000 barrels. The total oil extracted from each oil field was as follows:

--95,703,543 barrels from 'Asab field.

--10,836,972 barrels from Bab field.

--92,712,190 barrels from Buhasa field.

--5,626,522 barrels from Sahal field.

On 25 May of last year ADCO began providing crude oil to al-Ruways refinery. It has been decided that 120,000 barrels of oil a day will be delivered to the refinery in accordance with the design capacity.

The average quantities of oil delivered throughout the year to the Umm al-Nar refinery amounted to 16,385 barrels per day. Meanwhile water injection operations in all fields were noticeably expanded, and complete development plans were made for Buhasa, Bab and 'Asab fields. The process of developing the fields by drilling new wells and maintaining existing wells continued also.

Change and Development Operations and Maintenance of Wells

In December 1981 the number of ADCO's drilling devices increased from 14 to 21. This increase was made to support the comprehensive plan for exploration and injection. It is expected that by the end of this year the number of devices will have been increased to 24.

The largest monthly drilling average in 1981 was in September when total drilling exceeded 80,500 feet. During that year a total of 63 development wells and 8 exploratory wells were drilled. Total drilling depths amounted to 595,225 feet in the area of exploration. In the area of development the wells that were drilled were distributed as follows:

- Buhasa: 255,545 feet.
- Bab: 159,286 feet.
- 'Asab: 151,938 feet.
- Sahal: 28,994 feet.

During the past year maintenance was conducted on approximately 63 wells.

Engineering and Construction

ADCO has made an effort to reorganize and expand the Engineering and Construction Department to meet the requirements of a program that has been significantly expanded in the offshore areas. The company began implementing 56 different projects which include the following:

--Construction of additional housing in Abu Dhabi; a warehouse for transit goods; and a safety plant in the area of Masfah in Abu Dhabi.

--Construction of additional units for main office [buildings] consisting of seven floors.

--Construction of additional housing in 'Asab and Jabal al-Zannah. Work has also begun on construction of a housing complex in Buhasa for 150 persons. Besides, a workshop and a field training center are being renovated.

--Evident progress was achieved by the end of 1981 in the area of completing the process of replacing the gas expansion turbines in Buhasa and Baba. This would provide GASCO with more gas materials necessary for distribution in Abu Dhabi.

--Besides all this, construction of housing and production facilities that are necessary for developing a new oil field in Shah, in the northern part of al-Rub' al-Khali has begun. This oil field will be ready for production early in 1983. A man-made island has also been created, and a service canal has been dug in in al-Dubay'ah to help in the process of digging an offshore well with a conventional drill placed on land. A similar island has also been created in Halat al-Hayl, 10 miles from the coast.

Safety

ADCO paid a great deal of attention to the Safety Department. Because of increased efficiency 1981 records were better than the records of any other time in the past. This led to a continued decline in the ratio of accidents. The number of workdays lost in 1981 because of injuries was 115 days, compared with 145 days in 1980. This is despite the fact that there has been a 30 percent increase in the company's employees.

The company has spared no efforts for improving its safety systems, and it has done everything it could to ensure the safety of its workers. Installation of new main water lines was undertaken to fight fires in all areas of the fields. In addition, designs for automatic fire investigating and alarm systems in all areas have been completed. ADCO was one of many international oil companies that won a prize from the British Royal Safety Council for the third year in a row.

Personnel and Training

In 1981 the company organized a personnel and employment division and divided it into four principal departments: employment; development and training; personnel affairs relations; and compensation and benefits.

All this is being done to provide the best support for the general objective that the company is trying to achieve.

Employment and the Labor Force

The influx of labor increased significantly to meet urgent needs for expansion in company operations. The number of company workers increased by 34 percent. By the end of last April the number of employees in the company amounted to 1,400. This is five times the number of company employees 5 years ago. The ratio of Arab workers to the total number of workers exceeded 65 percent.

Training

ADCO gave considerable attention to training, spending about 4 million dollars on training programs in 1981. It is to be noted that the company's training center was established in 1963 in the city of Abu Dhabi to prepare and train UAE citizens and offer them higher education. The company sent trainees to study abroad, mainly to specialize in scientific disciplines. There are now 97 trainees in the company; 53 of them are studying at the training center, and 44 are pursuing graduate studies abroad. Some of those trainees are studying to earn a bachelor's or a master's degree in the United Kingdom. The company is trying to establish an industrial training center in Buhasa. It will be completed early in 1983 and will provide the opportunity for vocational and practical training in the company. Training programs for company employees have been expanded to include the various areas that have to do with the company's activities.

ADMA-OPCO Development Outlined

Dubayy AL-BAYAN in Arabic No 777, 7 Apr 82 pp 16-17

[Text] Abu Dhabi Marine Operating Company (ADMA-OPCO)

P.O. Box 303, Abu Dhabi
Telex: 22284 ADMA EM Telephone: 826600

General Manager: Manasterski

The early progress of ADMA-OPCO relates back to the first large discoveries of oil in the Emirates 20 years ago.

It may be said that when ADMA discovered oil in the early sixties and subsequently exported it, the concrete effects [of those developments] turned into concrete facts that we can perceive today.

The entry of the Emirates into the field of exporting oil had profound implications on developing economic life. The Emirates embarked upon a new stage after its entry into the oil exporting field; the purpose of that stage was to enter into social and political fields that gave our society an opportunity to build this formidable structure that we have today.

ADMA-OPCO stayed in step with the developments the country experienced, and it [also] affected those developments directly. The company's production rose from 30,000 barrels per day and eventually, at one of the stages, exceeded half a million barrels. The scope of the company's operations was expanded to include three production fields. The company's character changed from one registered in Britain to a national company registered in Abu Dhabi. Instead of being called the Abu Dhabi Marine Areas Company, its name became the Abu Dhabi Marine Operating Company.

Going back to the company's history, we find that the company went through numerous stages and many agreements. These began on the 9th of March 1953 when an agreement was signed between His Highness al-Shaykh Shakhbut ibn Sultan Aal Nuhayyan, the ruler of Abu Dhabi at that time and the (Darcey) Exploration Company. According to that agreement the company was granted exploration rights in an area of 30,370 square kilometers in Abu Dhabi's territorial waters.

After 2 years the (Darcey) Exploration Company turned over its rights, its privileges and its obligations to the Abu Dhabi Marine Company, Ltd. ADMA was owned at that time by the British Exploration Company Ltd. and the French Petroleum Company. Several changes and amendments were made in the original concession agreement.

In 1966 the government's revenue which until that time was computed on the basis of a fourth [of the profits] only, became 50 percent of the profits realized by the company's operations. This was followed by another change in the agreement between the company and His Highness al-Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Aal Nuhayyan, the ruler of Abu Dhabi. Every 3 years the company was to give up one of its concession areas whose total area is 15 percent of the areas where the presence of oil has not yet been established. In September 1974 the partnership agreement was signed. According to that agreement the government's share in ADMA rose to 60 percent, and Abu Dhabi National Oil Company (ADNOC) was to manage the affairs of that share for ADMA.

ADMA-OPCO was officially founded on the 4th of July 1977 in accordance with the

provisions of the partnership agreements according to which ADNOC retained 60 percent of ADMA's concession, while the remaining 40 percent were divided among ADMA's holding companies. Two thirds, or 14 percent went to British Petroleum (BP); one third or 13 percent, to the French Petroleum Company (CFP); and 12 percent went to the Japanese Company for Developing Petroleum Resources (JODCO).

ADMA-OPCO is running operations at the fields of Umm al-Shayf and Zakum where total production, which is determined by the state, is about half a million barrels per day. The company had also been running al-Bunduq field on behalf of al-Bunduq Company Ltd until 30 April 1982 when the company turned over its functions to the al-Bunduq Company Ltd so it would run the al-Bunduq field itself.

The First Well

The first well in Umm al-Shayf field was drilled in 1958 where oil was discovered at a depth of 5,000 feet. After that, tests were conducted, and these proved the presence of oil in commercial quantities in that configuration. Accordingly, a decision was made to develop the field for production. More wells were drilled, and underground pipelines that are necessary for transporting the oil to Das Island were laid.

The significant event in Abu Dhabi's history occurred on the 4th of July 1962 when the first shipment of crude oil produced from Umm al-Shayf field was exported from the port of Das Island. This happening placed Abu Dhabi on the threshold of a new age of progress and prosperity.

In the next 2 years the company produced oil at a daily rate of 30,000 barrels. This is what had been determined for this field from the outset. By 1964 production capacity from the field had doubled to 60,000 barrels a day. Production continued to increase throughout the sixties. By the end of 1976 production from the field of Umm al-Shayf was 260,000 barrels a day.

The Second Discovery

The company continued exploration and discovery operations, and before too long the second encouraging configuration was discovered. This was the West Zakum configuration, an area of 910 square kilometers. It is located halfway between Das Island and the city of Abu Dhabi.

In 1963 drilling Zakum oil well number 1 was begun. Three months later sufficient quantities of oil were discovered to justify the commercial development of the field so that production would begin in October 1967 at a rate of 53,000 barrels a day.

Production from Zakum field, which is considered larger than Umm al-Shayf field, continued to increase in 1973 amounting to 305,000 barrels per day before stabilizing at the present rate of almost one quarter of a billion barrels per day.

Das Island

It was imperative that Das Island, which is a desolate island no more than 1 and

a half mile long and one half mile wide, be turned into an industrial center for which all kinds of supplies, equipment and tractors were imported. In the earlier stages, everything had to be imported; even fresh water for drinking had to be brought in by boat from Bahrain, which is almost 170 miles away.

People worked day and night until that desolate island was transformed into an industrial compound teeming with establishments, among which was a new liquid natural gas refinery owned and operated by the Abu Dhabi Gas Liquefaction Company.

ADMA-OPCO has tried to improve the means of life for residents of the island. It provided them with modern housing, restaurants that serve the best kinds of food and numerous recreational facilities. Among these are swimming pools, movie theaters and all athletic facilities as well. The company has also provided medical care for workers there, and a private hospital has been built on the island. That hospital has 22 beds and a sufficient number of qualified physicians and nurses and modern equipment as well.

New Fields

Amidst the series of discoveries that were made by the company over a period of 20 years, a new oil configuration was discovered in 1981, northwest of the city of Abu Dhabi. This configuration was called Umm Lulu. Umm Lulu number 1 well, which was drilled to a depth of 12,770 feet, revealed encouraging indications regarding the possibilities for extracting oil from the (Thamamah) configuration.

In the same year technical examinations were successfully completed on the gas bearing (al-Khuf) configuration in Zakum field. Zakum Well 182 was drilled vertically to a depth of 17,370 feet. This was a new record for the company.

Energetic and advanced drilling operations in the fields of Umm al-Shayf and Zakum attracted international attention because of high level purification and a less costly method of implementation used at those fields. The number of drilling devices was also increased. In the late fifties [operations] had begun with one drilling device, and at the present time there are 13 drilling devices. The number of wells that have been drilled in the fields of Umm al-Shayf, Zakum and al-Bunduq have exceeded 300. More than 160 of these wells are producing wells; about 100 are for heavy flooding and injection. In addition, there is a number of exploratory wells and a number of observation wells. The heavy flooding wells will subsequently be turned into automatic injection wells.

The Umm al-Shayf Compound

The Umm al-Shayf compound and the Zakum compound, which are considered two islands of steel built by engineering technology in the middle of the sea, can produce 1,200,000 barrels of sea water per day for the purpose of injecting the wells with water. In addition, the two islands are used for processing oil and gas and monitoring the two fields.

The Umm al-Shayf compound, which was completed in 1976, consists of a group of 7 platforms and is located 20 miles to the east of Das Island. The water injection platform at the compound, which is made up of 7 units, can produce 700,000 barrels of treated water daily. Regarding the other six platforms: one of them

collects oil from the producing wells; the second is a unit with a separate stage to separate gas from oil; then there is a platform for gas wells; a platform for processing gas; and another for generating power which includes three gas turbines with a capacity of 17.5 megawatts.

The last platform is the one that provides housing for those who work at the compound. It includes an observation room, a landing pad for helicopters and space to house 80 men on a permanent basis. In emergencies, that number can be increased to 117 men. There are plans now to install a second housing platform to meet the requirements of the evident increase in operations which is underway in the field.

The Zakum Compound

Although the West Zakum compound, which consists of five platforms, is comparable in its objectives and functions to the Umm al-Shayf compound, it differs from it in design and capacity. Unlike the Umm al-Shayf compound, which is characterized by its angles, the western Zakum compound extends in a straight line. The production capacity of each one of its five units is 100,000 barrels [of water] per day used for injecting the wells with water. All these platforms in both compounds are linked by bridges that are built for that purpose.

The central Zakum compound is not far from the western Zakum compound. It consists of three platforms: one for collecting and sorting oil; the second has two devices for sorting and two pumps for the principal pipelines; and the third platform is used for housing the workers at the compound and for providing other living requirements. Early in 1982 work was underway at these compounds to add power generating installations and water injection installations. There are plans for building another housing compound.

To avoid the useless burning of gas and to preserve energy ADNOC established gas processing plants at the central and western Zakum compounds. This project also included laying 50 miles of pipes to carry the gas from Zakum to Umm al-Shayf compound where that pipeline is connected to the 30-inch pipeline and to Das island.

Workers' Prosperity

At each one of these compounds the company provided all the means of comfort and prosperity for its workers on the housing platform. There are movie theaters; rooms for recreational athletic activities, such as ping-pong and billiards; and a room for watching television or video programs. At the restaurant one finds a variety of Arabic, European and oriental foods. The company devotes special attention to provide all the workers at the compounds with the means for safety. The company used the most modern equipment and sound methods to preserve the safety of workers. It provided health services and first aid services that are supervised by professionally trained nurses. Some physicians visit the compounds once a week to ascertain that the workers are free from any disease whatsoever.

In the context of this splendid development in the oil industry the company entered the field of computers and tried to expand its services by using computers. It purchased a dual computer, model NCL 2960.

There is a modern direct dialing communications system, and there are also electronic printers in Abu Dhabi and in Das. The number of company employees rose in 1981 and amounted to 2,903.

Arabization and Training

In keeping with the wise policy of the state, the company tried to hire natives and Arabs in the positions it had available. The number of UAE citizens employed in the company amounted to 395. Among those were people who won prominent positions in the company, and there are those who are on their way to assume principal positions.

In 1982 Arab citizens made up 57.9 percent of the total number of workers in the company.

The company devoted its attention to training and skills development. The basic purpose of this effort was to direct UAE citizens and other Arab citizens who have the necessary skills and to train them to assume higher positions in the company by means of designing job development programs for each individual.

The company has also set up a special program for trainees who are UAE citizens. The stages of that training will begin at the training center in Abu Dhabi. After a young man successfully goes through that training, he goes to Britain on an educational scholarship to specialize in the area that is appropriate to him and to complete his higher education.

In 1982 the number of trainees who were citizens receiving an education in Britain amounted to 133.

ADMA-OPCO pursued its policy of stimulating the local market. It increased purchases and contributed to the realization of more prosperity and economic development. In 1981 the company's purchases from the local market amounted to 1,318 million dirhams. In social, recreational and athletic areas the company established al-Nakhil [The Palms] Club, which includes squash racket and badminton courts, a top-rated restaurant, a restaurant for light meals; a movie theater and a theater for 300 persons. The other facilities that will be completed in mid 1982 will be tennis courts, volley ball courts and a swimming pool.

The company's purpose in building these facilities, which are located in a building adjoining the office compound, is to develop a spirit of friendship and harmony among its employees.

Notable Events in ADMA-OPCO's Record

9 March 1953: His Highness the ruler of Abu Dhabi gave the Darcey Oil Exploration Company a full concession to look for oil in Abu Dhabi's territorial waters.

18 May 1954: ADMA was founded as a joint British-French company. British Petroleum (BP) owned two thirds of ADMA's stock, and the French Petroleum Company (CFP) owned the remaining third.

14 December 1954: The company began seismic survey operations for the first time.

March 1955: The concession was relinquished to ADMA.

April 1955: Das Island was chosen to become the base for the company's operations in offshore areas.

14 January 1958: The company began drilling the first well in Umm al-Shayf field.

11 June 1962: Oil production in Umm al-Shayf began.

4 July 1962: The first shipment of crude oil extracted from Umm al-Shayf field in Abu Dhabi was loaded on the tanker, British Signal.

15 July 1963: Oil was discovered in Zakum field.

10 January 1967: The company abandoned an area of 4,416 square kilometers in accordance with the provisions of the 1966 concession agreement that the company made with the government.

2 November 1967: The first shipment of crude oil extracted from Zakum field was loaded on the tanker, Sea Breeze.

10 October 1969: The company abandoned a second concession area of 3,150 square kilometers.

22 July 1972: The floating dock that was built in deep waters for supertankers was dedicated.

10 October 1972: The company abandoned another area, 2,820 square kilometers.

1 January 1973: The government of Abu Dhabi acquired 25 percent of the company's concession in accordance with the partnership agreement that was signed on 20 December 1972.

11 April 1973: The first shipment of oil [produced under] the partnership agreement was exported from the port of Das Island.

17 October 1973: ADMA's 2,000th shipment of crude oil was loaded.

1 January 1974: Abu Dhabi's share in the company's concession rose to 60 percent in accordance with the agreement that was signed on 13 September 1974.

10 October 1975: The company relinquished once again 2,325 square kilometers of the concession area.

15 July 1976: The number of barrels of crude oil exported from Das Island amounted to 1 billion barrels.

October 1976: The Umm al-Shayf compound was dedicated.

2 April 1977: The applied partnership agreement was signed.

3 July 1977: Law Number 6 for 1977 was issued establishing the Abu Dhabi Marine Operating Company (ADMA-OPCO) as a company registered in Abu Dhabi.

4 July 1977: The 15th anniversary of exporting oil from Abu Dhabi.

1 October 1977: ADMA-OPCO officially operated the concession area owned by ADNOC and ADMA Ltd.

May 1978: The Western Zakum Compound was dedicated.

10 October 1978: The company relinquished 1,901 square kilometers of the concession area.

September 1981: All company offices were moved to the central office compound.

10 October 1981: The company relinquished 1,468 square kilometers from the concession area.

International Renown Achieved

Dubayy AL-BAYAN in Arabic No 777, 7 Apr 82 pp 18-19

[Text] The National Drilling Company was founded on 7 June 1972 as a subsidiary of the Abu Dhabi National Oil Company (ADNOC), which held 60 percent of its stock. The foreign company K.C.A. owned the remaining 40 percent. Abu Dhabi National Oil Company provided financial support to the National Drilling Company after it was founded and increased its share from 60 to 80 percent until the National Drilling Company came to be fully owned by the Abu Dhabi National Oil Company in 1975.

The charter of the National Drilling Company specified that the company was to conduct exploratory drilling operations onshore and offshore in search for oil and natural gas. It was to drill development wells in discovered fields and undertake contract operations for drilling oil wells for oil companies operating in the country.

Its principal offices [are located] in Abu Dhabi in the Nasir ibn Mudhkar Building at the end of al-Shaykh Hamadan Street. [Its address] is P.O. Box 4017; telephone 820330; telex 22553 EM.

The chairman of the board of directors is His Excellency Muhammad Habrush al-Suwaydi. The members of the board of directors are Dr Mahmud Hamra Karuha, Suhayl al-Mazru'i and Muhammad Rashid Nawwar. Ahmad Jum'ah al-Zarif is general manager and member of the board of directors.

The main departments in the company are:

1. The Operations Department
2. The Financial Department
3. The Warehouses and Purchasing Department
4. The Maintenance Department
5. General Administration

The company began its operations with no more than 1 million dirhams in capital. By November 1979 its capital had grown to 105 million dirhams. The company had

begun drilling operations early in 1973 with one land drill, drill number one. Today, the company runs a fleet of 12 modern onshore and offshore drills.

Today, 1,500 persons, who are engineers, technicians and workers, are employed in the company. Arabs make up 60 percent of the total.

The National Drilling Company is considered one of the large companies operating in the country. It has been able to compete with major companies operating in the field of drilling for oil due to the experiences it has had and the modern equipment it has acquired. It also has a large workshop for repairing equipment in the area of Masfah. The workshop is equipped with devices that can carry out the most delicate mechanical and electrical functions. In addition it has a central base on the Bab-Buhasa Road.

The Company's Functions and Accomplishments

The company's principal function is confined to exploratory and developmental drilling and the repair of wells. Ever since it was founded, the company has drilled close to 1.8 million feet. That is approximately 230 oil wells: 140 onshore wells and 90 offshore wells of various kinds.

In addition to oil drilling operations, the company drilled a group of fresh water wells. On 5 May 1980 the company completed drilling operations on two wells in the area of Sayh al-Halama. The wells, which are about 1,500 feet deep, produce 75,000 gallons of water an hour each. This water will be used for irrigation and for drinking. At present the company is drilling another group of water wells in the area of al-Sala' on the western borders of the country.

Ever since it was founded the National Drilling Company has placed an emphasis on increasing the number of its drills so it can keep up with the growing demand [for its services] from oil companies operating in Abu Dhabi. It was able to obtain contracts to conduct oil drilling operations for the Abu Dhabi Company for Land Oil Operations (ADCO) and for ADMA-OPCO and ZADCO, which operates in Abu Dhabi's offshore areas and also for the Umm al-Dalkh Development Company (UDECO). At the present time six land drills are working for ADCO in Bab and Buhasa fields. Among them is one that was recently delivered to the company. Its capacity is 25,000 feet, and it is considered one of the best drills known worldwide for drilling oil and gas wells at very deep levels. In addition, there are seven drills for offshore wells and a fleet of 27 Kenwerths.

There are six drills for offshore operations: two of these are working for ADMA-OPCO; two are working for ZADCO in developing the upper Zakum field; and one is working for UDECO.

In November 1980 the company also signed a contract with Japan's Hitachi Company to supply an offshore drill that was delivered in May 1982. The drill can dig to a depth of 20,000 feet. This drill was purchased specifically to reach the (al-Khuf) layer in search of oil and gas. The drill will be operated for ADMA-OPCO.

It is a fact that the achievements realized by the National Drilling Company--and these are supported by figures and statistics--indicate that the National

Drilling Company has achieved considerable success in increasing drilling activity, especially in 1981. Drilling increased by 60 percent, compared with all the wells that were drilled in past years.

Gains and the Future Plan

In the past few years the National Drilling Company has realized principal and significant gains. Among them are [the following]:

1. The confidence of international oil companies and companies that specialize in drilling. The company now enjoys a good reputation inside the country and abroad.
2. The company made financial gains, and this enabled it to expand its activities and areas of competence.

Arabization

The National Drilling Company has been able to make significant strides in the area of Arabizing company positions. This is consistent with the state's policy of preparing national and Arab professional cadres to replace foreign ones. Arab experts have established a high degree of efficiency that has enabled them to stand alongside foreign experts. The company is always involved in vocational development: it sets up training courses and professional seminars inside the country and abroad. These courses and seminars, which are offered to all company workers, are provided to improve the level of their scientific and practical skills.

The company has trained more than 40 Arabs. Most of them are recent engineering graduates who were being trained in all kinds of drilling operations. Thus, a large number of engineers who established their high-level skills in their technical and practical [training] programs were appointed to various positions that had been held by foreign experts. They were appointed as motor and crane operators, drilling engineers and soil engineers.

The National Drilling Company is determined to increase the number of drills, if that becomes necessary, so it can gain full control over the drilling market with the cooperation and coordination of modern national companies. The company has ambitious plans to work outside the Emirates due to the worldwide reputation it enjoys. This would make it qualified to break into the foreign market when self-sufficiency [in the Emirates] is achieved. [Translator's note: words in brackets on this line were added by translator. They were missing in the Arabic text].

Ambitious Construction Plans

Dubayy AL-BAYAN in Arabic No 777, 7 Apr 82 pp 20-21

[Text] National Petroleum Construction Company Ltd.

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The National Petroleum Construction Company Ltd. is considered the first Arab company to compete in this field in the area. Ever since it was founded in 1973, it has been able to compete with international companies operating in this field on onshore or offshore operations.

The company manufactures all kinds of iron platforms and attached structures for all oil companies that have to do with the offshore petroleum industry and operate in offshore and onshore areas.

The company manufactured scaffolding, iron platforms and helicopter landing pads for the lower and upper Zakum fields and for Umm al-Shayf field.

The company offers courses to teach employees and technicians the English language, and it also provides engineers with training in computer programming and in methods for using computers.

The company founded a plant for casing pipes; production at that plant began in March 1978.

The National [Petroleum] Construction Company looks forward to continued prosperity and progress.

Shareholders:

The Abu Dhabi National Oil Company owns 70 percent [of the stock], and the Universal Contractors Association Company Ltd owns 30 percent.

The board of directors consists of His Excellency Muhammad Khalifah al-Kindi, chairman; His Excellency Jaw'an Salim al-Zahiri; Dr Muhammad Hamra Karuha; Muhammad Rashid Nawwar; Nasir Urabih; Sa'id Khuri; Mr Kerork Tufian; Mr Fawzi Ka'ush; and Bisharah Mitri Zabanah, secretary of the board of directors.

Munir Khuri is general manager.

The Company's Capital

When it was founded, the company began [operations] with 500,000 Bahraini dinars in capital. This equals 5 million dirhams. The company's capital was increased three times. As of 1 January 1982 the company's capital is 100 million dirhams.

Construction and Engineering

The company is always looking ahead to expand its construction and engineering

operations and to develop them according to the most modern methods possible. It relies on high-level professional expertise, and it utilizes modern technological methods and more advanced machines. The company has spared no effort in looking for the best of these methods. It has also spared no funds in procuring the largest machinery and equipment. The company's work sites provide living testimony of the company's development and continued growth.

Department for Onshore Construction

The department for onshore construction may be the company's most important, most vital and most effective department; it is where all onshore and offshore needs are built on land. This department includes [the following]:

1. The manufacturing area production division.
2. The pipe casing division.
3. The planning and production control division.
4. The safety division.
5. The loading division.
6. The land engineering division.
7. The machinery and equipment division.

The Department for Offshore Construction

This department is of special significance: it is where preparations for offshore and underwater operations are made. People working in that department are highly qualified and have had high-level experience because the nature of operations here is different from land operations. Pipes are connected, soldered and laid under water. This department includes:

1. The projects management division
2. the offshore pipelaying division
3. The division for installing metal structures such as scaffolds and platforms, etc.
4. The engineering division
5. The maintenance division for offshore oil fields
6. The division for managing joint projects
7. The preparations and supply division

General Administration

1. Contracts, purchases and quality control division.
2. Accounting and warehouses division.
3. Management and personnel division.

The Company's Activities and Development

The National Petroleum Construction Company is considered the first Arab company in the area to compete in the field of construction for the oil industry. Ever since it was founded, the company has been able to compete with international companies operating in the area both in onshore or offshore operations. This is one thing that the only Arab national company in the area in this field can be proud of.

The company was founded in 1973; the years 1973-1974 were the company's construction period. The company's first production came in October 1974 with the loading port project for the gas liquefaction project on Das Island.

The company began manufacturing all kinds of iron platforms and their attached structures which have to do with the offshore oil industry for all the oil companies operating offshore and onshore. The company manufactured scaffolds and iron platforms as well as helicopter landing pads for the upper and lower Zakum fields and for Umm al-Shayf field. The company also manufactured these structures for ARAMCO in Saudi Arabia, for the Total Abu al-Bukhoush Company, for UDECO and for al-Bunduq Company. The company also established a pipe casing plant which began production in March 1978 to meet the area's requirements of cased pipes with diameters ranging from 6 to 48 inches for offshore lines. The company established an offshore division in 1979. At first, two barges joined that division. The first would be used to lay in the offshore pipeline the cased pipes with diameters ranging from 6 to 48 inches. These pipes are used to carry crude oil from the wells to the collection centers. The second barge would be used to install the scaffolding, the iron platforms and the helicopter landing pads that have to do with the oil industry. A crane that has a capacity of 250 tons has been installed on that barge. In 1980 a third barge joined the offshore division to carry out maintenance work on offshore oil wells and oil installations. Due to a lack of space the company built a new manufacturing hall to accommodate the functions of the main manufacturing hall. Then in 1982 the company established a new division for planning and monitoring production, and it provided this division with computers. The company will also build a fourth barge that will be put to work with the other barges. A crane with a capacity for lifting 1,000 tons will be installed on that barge so that the company can compete with other companies in those projects that require a large lifting capacity, especially outside the United Arab Emirates.

When the company was founded, the number of its employees was 200 employees and workers. That number has now risen in all onshore and offshore divisions of the company; it is now approximately 3,000 employees and workers.

When the company was founded, the rate of production was 500 tons a month. But in 1981 the rate of production came to 2,500 tons a month of various kinds of structures manufactured in the company's manufacturing halls.

The Company's Projects

In 1981 and up to the middle of this year the company has been implementing several projects as follows:

1. A gas collection platform project (G.G.2) for the Abu Dhabi National Oil Company.
2. Manufacturing and installing 31 offshore iron platforms and helicopter landing pads for ZADCO.
3. Manufacturing and installing 30 offshore scaffolds for ZADCO.
4. Manufacturing and installing an offshore collection center for the oil from the upper Zakum field for ZADCO.

5. Casing and laying offshore pipelines of various diameters for ZADCO.
6. Manufacturing and installing scaffolds and platforms for the oil collection center from the lower Zakum field for ADMA-OPCO.
7. Manufacturing and installing 14 iron platforms for ADMA-OPCO.
8. Manufacturing and installing 11 iron platforms and helicopter landing pads for ADMA-OPCO.
9. Manufacturing and installing five iron scaffolds and platforms for UDECO.
10. Manufacturing and installing the upper portion of a collection center, including custom-cutting and installing pipes, equipment and sensitive devices, as well as electrical work and bridges connecting the iron structures with each other, for ADMA-OPCO.
11. Casing and laying offshore pipelines of various diameters for ADMA-OPCO.
12. The company has also begun manufacturing 4 scaffolds, 26 iron platforms and 26 helicopter landing pads for ZADCO.
13. The company began casing offshore pipelines of various diameters for al-Bunduq Company.

Training Courses

1. The company offers courses to teach employees and technicians the English language.
2. The company provides instruction and training for workers who work on soldering and cutting pipes. Instruction and training are provided in a school of the highest standards established for that purpose. Training courses rely on the company's need for manpower.
3. The company offers training for engineers in computer programming and computer usage.
4. The company sends engineers and employees to study special courses that would improve their professional and administrative standards.

The Development of Plans and Programs

1. The company relies on equipment that custom cuts pipes and iron sheets according to programmed methods to save time and improve production quality.
2. The company utilizes automatic soldering machines, and these are used to connect together pipes of various diameters, and particularly scaffolding legs and the legs that anchor these scaffolds.
3. The company utilizes semi-automatic soldering machines that have recently been used in most of its divisions.

4. Transporting and loading the fully fabricated structures between the manufacturing halls. The weight of these fully fabricated structures exceeds the capacity of the company's cranes. These structures are also loaded on barges which transport them to offshore installation sites. To fulfill these operations, the company imported the most modern hydraulic equipment from France for that purpose.

5. The company's offshore division relies on advanced video systems which are installed on the main towers of barges. These systems are used to monitor all the stages of work and production. These video control systems determine the movement of a barge during the process of laying the cased pipes.

The National Petroleum Construction Company Ltd is always looking forward to prosperity and continued progress, thanks to the support and cooperation it receives from officials of the oil industry in the state.

Development Aided by Technology

Dubayy AL-BAYAN in Arabic No 777, 7 Apr 82 pp 22-23

[Text] Zakum Development Company
Abu Dhabi Khaldia
P.O. Box 6808
Telephone: 361700 Telex: 22948 (Two Lines) AUH EM

The Zakum Development Company (ZADCO) was established by Law No 9 for 1977 as an operating company whose shares were divided equally between the Abu Dhabi National Oil Company and the French Petroleum Company.

Ever since it was founded ZADCO has been developing the personnel for managing the project. As of 1978 it instituted measures for implementing development plans for the field.

The structures built by the company are considered the most modern and advanced in the contemporary oil industry. Ever since it was founded the company has been using advanced monitoring or follow-up electronic equipment; it has been using advanced electronic equipment for conveying, analyzing and storing information, for measuring well pressure and rates of production and for ensuring communications.

In 1979 the company established the ZADCO training center so it can contribute to the realization of the principal goals of ZADCO's manpower policy. This policy is manifested in Arabization and self-sufficiency.

In the course of the next 3 months 58 trainees will graduate, and the center will have a new class of maintenance trainees.

The Company's Main Departments

1. Management Consultations are headed by Dr Wahid Mantawi who is directly linked with the company's general manager. This department offers consultations to general management in the following areas: organization, work methods, systems and measures, internal investigations, legal affairs and contracts, and administrative planning and follow-up.

2. Personnel is headed by Mr (Marc De Louvoi) who is associated with the deputy general manager. Among the most prominent functions of this department are planning and developing human resources; employment affairs; and training and health care.

3. The financial department is headed by Mr Pierre Rimbeau, and it is under the deputy general manager. This department prepares budgets, costs and general accounts, and it keeps the company's books.

4. The Computer Department is headed by Mr Hayan Zahur, and it is under the deputy general manager. It is responsible for planning and operating the company's computers and developing and using modern technology in storing, conveying and analyzing data.

5. The Functions and Materials Department is headed by Mr Nihad al-Qawwaf, and it is under the deputy general manager. This department is responsible for purchasing, storing and transporting the materials and supplies that are necessary for the company's operations. It undertakes and supervises the transportation of materials and personnel by sea and by air from the work sites and the company's principal headquarters.

6. The Public Services Department is headed by Mr Muhammad Salim, and it is under the deputy general manager. It is responsible for providing public services--housing, maintenance, local purchases, office management, hospitality and supplies for the work sites.

7. The Public Relations Department is headed by Mr Muhammad Jamal Danurah, and it is under the deputy general manager. It implements the company's public relations and educational policy inside and outside the company, and it looks after personnel affairs inside and outside the company and at the work sites. It offers workers social and cultural services, and it also looks out for the company's interests in official circles.

8. The Drilling Department is headed by Mr Patrick (Daje), and it is under the assistant general manager for operations. It supervises the drilling and maintenance of wells as well as operations to prepare the wells for production or for injection.

9. The Petroleum Engineering Department is headed by Mr 'Ali Hariz, and it is under the assistant general manager for operations. It is responsible for petroleum engineering affairs, for underground petroleum reserves, and it turns out studies and geological research.

10. The Production Department is headed by (Roland Gaufrois), and it is under the assistant general manager for operations. It runs and maintains production equipment (ZIRCO ZAKUM); it lays pipes; it loads [cargo]; and it ships.

11. The Marine and Surveying Department is headed by Mr (Botril Gerard), and it is under the assistant general manager for operations. Its function is to run the company's offshore units and provide surveying studies about the sea. Organizing the waterways and providing marine guidance also come under its jurisdiction.

12. The Telecommunications Department is headed by Mr Mahmud Salih, and it is under the assistant general manager for operations. It operates and maintains all telecommunications equipment used between the sites and the company's offices.

13. The Planning and Coordination Department is headed by Mr (Bernard La Forrestier), and it is under the assistant general manager for operations. It undertakes planning and technical coordination between the different projects and between projects and drilling and production operations.

14. The Industrial Security Department is headed by Mr (Roland LeCrest), and it is under the assistant general manager for operations. It plans, manages and oversees the implementation of all measures that have to do with the safety of personnel and the petroleum and non-petroleum establishments that belong to the company in Abu Dhabi and at sites [elsewhere].

15. Project Services is headed by Peter Johnson, and it is under the deputy general manager. This department oversees the implementation of the field development project, and it follows up on the technical aspects of the project with the French company and the consulting engineers who examine the project to study and design it.

By the end of April 1982 the number of workers in the company was 1,207.

The Chairman and the Members of the Company's Board of Directors:

Dr Mahmud Hamra Karuha, chairman, for the Abu Dhabi National Oil Company.
Mr Muhammad Rashid Nawwar, member, for the Abu Dhabi National Oil Company.
Mr Nasir Urabih, member, for the Abu Dhabi National Oil Company.
Mr Suhayl al-Mazru'i, member, for the Abu Dhabi National Oil Company.
Mr 'Abd-al-Fattah 'Abid, member, for the Abu Dhabi National Oil Company.
Mr 'Abd-al-Fattah Qaraman, member, for the Abu Dhabi National Oil Company.
Mr (Rene Louis Gourgouillon), vice chairman, for the French Petroleum Company.
Mr (Jean Paul Druhan), member, for the French Petroleum Company.
Mr (Gerard Marion), member, for the French Petroleum Company.
Mr Pierre (Fayu), member, for the French Petroleum Company.
Mr (Bernard Mari De La Motte), member, for the French Petroleum Company.

(Jean Ferlier) is the company's general manager.

Munawwar Salim Samanu is the deputy general manager.

(Philippe Tricot) is the assistant general manager.

Muhammad Jamal Danurah is the director of public relations.

The Company's History Ever Since It Was Founded until the End of the First Half of 1982

The Zakum Development Company was founded by Law No 9 for 1977 as a working company whose shares were equally divided between the Abu Dhabi National Oil Company and the French Petroleum Company. This company works for those who hold the concession for the upper layers of Zakum field (the Abu Dhabi National Oil Company, 88 percent; and the Japanese Oil Development Company, 12 percent). Ever since it was founded, ZADCO has been developing project management personnel, and in 1978 it instituted measures to implement development plans for the field. It

assigned the company the task of conducting surveys, studies and engineering designs that are necessary to begin and improve production. It also assigned the company the task of overseeing the drilling, maintenance and development of wells; construction of all facilities that are necessary for the field--platforms, pipes and collection stations; transporting, storing and loading the crude oil and gas; and ensuring the safety and security required by these activities for both buildings and workers.

Implementation of the company's projects proceeds in accordance with the programs that are pursued by the company's board of directors. They are directly overseen by the Abu Dhabi National Oil Company.

Technology the Company Relies on in Current Operations

The buildings that are built by the company are considered among the most modern and the most advanced in the contemporary petroleum industry. Ever since it was established, the company began using advanced electronic equipment in both the area of monitoring and observation and in that of conveying, analyzing and storing information. Computers are used to measure well pressure and rates of production and to ensure communications. In addition, computers, word processors, electronic filing, microfilm devices and other advanced technological means are used.

The Company's Capital

Because it is an operating company, working on behalf of the concessionaires and because it is a non-profit company, ZADCO's capital has been set from the outset at 1 million dirhams divided equally between the Abu Dhabi National Oil Company and the French Petroleum Company (CFP). The concessionaires cover all project expenses during the stages of construction and operation.

The Company's Job Development and Training Programs and Its Plans for the Future

The ZADCO training center was established in 1979 to take part in realizing the principal goals of ZADCO's manpower policy. This policy is manifested in Arabization [efforts] and in self-sufficiency.

The maximum number of maintenance and production trainees during the first 15 months, as of January 10, 1979, amounted to 140; 48 trainees graduated and took over their positions at the work sites.

In the next 3 months 48 trainees will graduate, and the center will receive a new group of maintenance trainees who have been recently chosen.

Companies Sharing Ownership of Zakum Field:

The Abu Dhabi National Oil Company (ADNOC 88 percent).
Japan Oil Development Company (JODCO 12 percent).

ZADCO Shareholders:

The Abu Dhabi National Oil Company (ADNOC 50 percent).
The French Petroleum Company (CFP 50 percent).

Maximum Utilization of Resources Stressed

Dubayy AL-BAYAN in Arabic No 777, 7 Apr 82 p 24

[Text] The Abu Dhabi Gas Industries Company Ltd. (GASCO)

"Material capabilities are worthless unless there are human resources and national cadres that are competent and capable of building the homeland." (Zayid)

The gas products compound in al-Ruways, which is affiliated with the Abu Dhabi Gas Products Company Ltd (GASCO), is one of the most important oil industry projects in the Emirates and the Gulf area at the present time.

The magnitude of the project is evident in the volume of investments that have been made in it. These amounted to 2 billion dollars or what equals 7.4 billion dirhams. The magnitude of the project is also evident in the number of its workers. During construction, the number of workers amounted to 12,000 persons.

This project derives its importance from the fact that it puts an end to the practice of burning and wasting gas that used to take place in Abu Dhabi's oil fields.

A new capacity has thus been added to the Emirates' capacity for oil production.

The Flames Which Had Symbolized Oil Production Are Now a Beacon That Reinforces and Renews Energy

The oil fields in Abu Dhabi began producing their valuable resources less than 20 years ago. The crude oil flowing from the desert became the significant tool for building the modern state. The flames that began burning day and night in the oil fields became a symbol of progress and success. It were as though these flames were lighthouses showing the way to a more radiant and a more prosperous future. These flames were fueled by the gases that used to be burned in vain. These gases used to be separated from recently extracted crude oil in Buhasa, Bab and 'Asab before the oil was pumped to Jabal al-Zannah.

These flames have now been extinguished. But by extinguishing the flames Abu Dhabi did not put an end to the course of progress. Instead, it arrived at methods that would enable it to regain additional power that represents 20 percent of its crude oil production. The wasted gas has become a new source of non-polluting energy. These new energy products became a source of energy which world markets were eager for.

Abu Dhabi was now able to utilize the country's hydrocarbon resources fully without causing any pollution, and world energy markets were becoming more and more eager to accept that.

Thus oil was no longer the only source of energy exported from Abu Dhabi. Liquid petroleum gas and pentane gases became the new energy exports and the new symbol and source of pride for the Abu Dhabi Gas Products Company, Ltd. This company is considered the most modern source of energy onshore in Abu Dhabi. This was not an easy task for the company. The plan to extract gas from oil had stemmed in a

preliminary fashion from the determination of the Abu Dhabi government to face the challenge of implementing one of the large gas projects in the Gulf area at a cost of close to 2 billion dollars.

The project needed first-rate organization and control. GASCO was able to achieve this by dividing the project into a group of units and designating a principal contracting company to implement each unit. Administrative supervision was left to ADNOC, Shell and CFP. Each one of them was charged with the responsibility of following up on parts of the entire project.

GASCO, the Abu Dhabi Gas Products Company Ltd., devoted its utmost attention to medical facilities and housing for all workers. The company also built a huge industrial compound for manufacturing gas products. Besides, it built housing units at each location to house those who were employed in operating the plants.

The company also built a new port to reduce the pressure on the port of Zayid in Abu Dhabi so that required supplies can be delivered quickly and everything can be carried out on schedule.

Because of the magnitude of the project it was inevitable that experts in various fields be utilized. People of various nationalities, from no less than 42 countries, were hired while the project was being implemented. This created tremendous organizational problems considering the variety of languages, customs and the like.

A complete communications system was also established. The system relied on ultra-short waves for conveying information and instructions from the various parts of the country to other parts.

There is a 227 kilometer pipeline system connecting the gas extraction units in the three oil fields with all parts of the separation plant in al-Ruways. Crude liquid natural gas is carried through these pipelines to al-Ruways where it is converted to commercial production.

When the GASCO project began in the first quarter of 1977, it was merely a paper project in the form of design and supply sketches. Hardly did 4 years go by before this theoretical project had become a material fact. The official agreement for the mutual project that established GASCO was signed in Abu Dhabi on 23 July 1978. Through ADNOC the government of Abu Dhabi owns 68 percent of GASCO's stock; and Shell, CFP and BARTEX own the remaining 38 percent of shares.

The project's daily production capacity is 23,170,000 cubic meters of gas. In other words, this total amount of separated gases is comparable to about 1 million barrels of crude oil a day. On the other hand, the project is designed to produce 4.75 tons of liquid fuel a year. This amount would be made up of 1.23 million tons of propane; 1.41 million tons of butane; and 2.11 million tons of benzene. The full [production] capacity of the al-Ruways compounds is about 6.3 million tons of all product varieties per year.

The interest that government administrations evinced for matters that had to do with prompt customs clearances on thousands of tons of materials, for the completion of official measures for the entry and residence of thousands of

workers and for providing security requirements at work sites were principal factors in the proper progress of operations. The number of workers on the project amounted to 12,000.

The greatest testimony for GASCO is the fact that it accomplished all this on schedule and within the budget. On 27 June 1981 the first tanker arrived in al-Ruways to take a load of benzene (pentane plus).

On 10 March 1982 His Highness al-Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Aal Nuhayyan dedicated GASCO's gas plants in al-Ruways, ushering thereby a new age of wealth and prosperity for the people of this state under his wise leadership.

In the light of instructions from His Highness al-Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Aal Nuhayyan, the president, a department for training and development was established on 1 May 1979 in the company under the personnel division. Training experts delegated from CFP and Shell--two of GASCO's shareholders--joined that department, not to mention contract consultants who came especially from France, Britain, the United States and Canada.

In the course of the period between January 1980 and January 1981 the department trained and approved of about 369 students in methods of operations and engineering maintenance so they can be hired at the company's four work sites in 'Asab, Buhasa, Bab and al-Ruways. At the height of its work the total number of workers involved in the department's training and guidance operations was 29 specialists. Besides, all those who were enrolled in a 3-months crash course to become familiar with GASCO's operations at its four plants [were accredited].

In the aftermath of this successful beginning last year, a decision was made to develop and train permanent Arab workers in the company and teach UAE citizens the technical methods of the gas industry.

In September 1980 the company sent the first group of students to the Vocational Development and Training Center which is affiliated with the Abu Dhabi National Oil Company to begin studying technical operations, equipment and mechanical maintenance. The duration of the program was 2 years. The second group of students joined the center last year. The company now has 65 trainees who are enrolled in that program.

Moreover, GASCO is supervising 22 trainees, who are citizens, at the ADNOC center. They are studying a preparatory course that would prepare them for special modes of training in the future.

GASCO also offers secondary school graduates of the Science Division who earned high grades in their final examinations scholarships to study engineering.

The first group of those students, 12 UAE citizens, left in 1981 [to pursue their education]. The second group of students is expected to leave this year.

As part of these efforts a native professional and administrative supervisory firm has been established to designate a training program for graduates in the context of GASCO. Because the company specializes in the affairs of industrial technology, its need for engineers is great. Moreover, it offers limited

positions to graduates so they can be distributed among various other agencies. At the present time 17 graduates are working within a specific program. The company also wishes to employ 8 other engineers before the end of 1982.

There are future plans to hire groups of young people who live in areas close to the three oil installations.

A program that includes basic skills will also be established at one of these three installations. This program will be developed in the future to include training in specialized skills [for are residents]. [Translator's note: The words in brackets are added by the translator. That part of the sentence was missing from the Arabic text].

GASCO Advertisement

Dubayy AL-BAYAN in Arabic No 777, 7 Apr 82 p 25

[Text]GASCO's Accomplishemtns: the 20th Century Pyramids in al-Ruways

When we speak about the 20th century pyramids, we are referring to the liquid gas tanks in al-Ruways.

The amount of soil we used during construction of al-Ruways plant would equal the volume of Egypt's three pyramids at al-Jizah. These tanks are considered the most modern in the world, and they are made up of an inside steel tank which is surrounded by an outside tank of reinforced concrete. Altogether there are eight storage tanks in al-Ruways. There are four storage tanks which are actually tankers designated for [the storage of] pentane, and there are four other [tanks] for propane and butane.

Refrigeration is required for storing two products: propane must be stored at 44 degrees below zero, and butane must be stored at 5 degrees below zero.

The storage capacity of the tanks is as follows:

Propane: 2 X 60,000 cubic meters.
Butane: 2 X 60,000 cubic meters.
Pentane plus: 2 X 37,500 cubic meters.
 2 X 75,000 cubic meters.

The al-Ruways Separation Plant

After the liquid natural gas, which is retrieved from the accompanying gas at GASCO's gas extraction operations plants in Bab, Buhasa and 'Asab, arrives at the fractionation or separation plant in al-Ruways by means of a refrigeration and freezing process through the pipeline, the liquid gases are broken up into commercial products. These are propane, butane and pentane plus. These products are then stored and loaded on tankers at the loading dock of GASCO's plant in al-Ruways.

The loading dock is located north of the plant. It was designed to fit liquid gas tankers that have a capacity of up to 125,000 cubic meters and pentane tankers

that have a capacity of up to 100,000. Business has been conducted with such tankers at the GASCO port for loading pentane. The port and the loading wharf are 2.6 kilometers long. On 27 June 1981 the first tanker arrived in al-Ruways to be loaded with benzene and pentane plus. It was followed 1 week later by the first gas tanker on its way to Abu Dhabi to load a shipment of butane and propane.

Extinguishing the Flames To Benefit the People

ADDCAP Strengthens National Industry

Dubayy AL-BAYAN in Arabic No 777, 7 Apr 82 pp 26-27

[Text] The Abu Dhabi National Company for Drilling Products and Chemicals

Abu Dhabi Drilling Chemicals and Products Ltd. ADDCAP

Abu Dhabi P.O. Box 6121

Telephone: 822400

The company's main office:

The late Sayf ibn Ghubash Building, Zayid the Second Street

Abu Dhabi, the United Arab Emirates

P.O. BOX 6121

Telephone: 822400 Telex: 23267 Adcap EM

Shareholders:

- A. The Abu Dhabi National Company (75 percent)
- B. N.L. Industries (25 percent).

The Number of Workers:

On 1 May 1982 the number of workers in the company was 717.

With instructions from His Highness al-Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Aal Nuhayyan, the president, several notable steps were made during the 70's in the Emirates to implement a comprehensive policy whose purpose was to achieve national control over the country's oil wealth.

The state felt that achievement of that objective would only come about by venturing into the oil industry and acquiring that industry's experience and technology by means of establishing specialized oil industry companies.

His Highness al-Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Aal Nuhayyan, the president and ruler of Abu Dhabi issued instructions charging the Abu Dhabi National Oil Company (ADNOC) with the task of preparing studies whose purpose would be to establish the foundations of a national oil industry in the Emirates and to develop that industry for the welfare of this country and its good people and in their interests.

The Abu Dhabi Drilling Chemicals and Products Ltd (ADDCAP) was the direct result of these instructions and studies.

The Birth of the Company and the Company's Activities

An agreement was reached between the Abu Dhabi National Oil Company (ADNOC) and N.L. Industries to establish a joint company that would be called the Abu Dhabi Drilling Chemicals and Products Ltd. (ADDCAP).

On 10 March 1975 His Highness al-Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Aal Nuhayyan, as ruler of Abu Dhabi, issued Law No 16 for 1975 establishing the company.

Article Two of this law stated that the purpose of establishing this company was to produce in the company's facilities ground (albarite) and (albantunite) and to sell and market these products, which are used in the oil industry. It is also the purpose of the company to produce other drilling materials and liquids that are used and required for drilling oil wells. The company will also produce the materials used in the chemical processes of production operations and in the pipelines. The company will also produce any other chemical products that economic and technical studies show have a lucrative market in the Emirates. This includes the chemical products that are used in water purification.

It soon became evident afterwards that the rapidly developing activities of the petroleum industry in Abu Dhabi, especially in the offshore areas, required the establishment of a base for operations in Abu Dhabi. That base was to be modern, effective and capable of meeting the needs that all oil companies operating in the country have for materials and furnishings. Accordingly, the original scope of the project was expanded, and the forementioned Article Two of Law No 16 for 1975 was amended by Law No 8 for 1977 so that a new company objective could be added. That objective was to establish, acquire, manage and operate one or more wharves; warehouses; offices; and transportation, loading and unloading facilities for the purpose of offering special services to the oil industry.

Financing

The capital of the company is 26 million dirhams; [this amount] has been paid in full by the two companies that own ADDCAP. To finance essential investments ADDCAP obtained a loan of 16 million dirhams from the shareholders. It also obtained loans from local banks, chief among which is the Abu Dhabi National Bank. These loans totaled 105 million dirhams. The project was implemented in two stages which have now been fully completed. Total investments necessary for execution amounted to 160 million dirhams.

The Company's Management

In accordance with ADDCAP's bylaws the company is managed and its operations are run by a board of directors of seven persons. Five of them represent ADNOC, and the other two members represent the foreign partner. The company's charter stipulated that the chairman of the board of directors and the company's general manager be appointed from [a list of] candidates proposed by the Abu Dhabi National Oil Company (ADNOC).

Installations and Facilities

Al-Sa'diyat Island has been chosen as the site for the company's project because of its special location across from Port Zayid near the deep water channels. This makes its location ideal as a point of speedy and safe departure to the offshore fields.

These installations include:

1. The Marine Base in al-Sa'diyat Island

This base covers an area of 1.3 million square meters. ADDCAP built an 830-meter wharf equipped with the necessary pipelines to supply water, fuel oils and fire fighting lines as well.

The depth of the dock along the wharf has been increased to between 6 and 10 meters so that docking would be possible and safe for both equipment carrying vessels and large ocean sailing tankers.

The original wharf has also been completed, and a wharf suitable for small vessels and another for transporting employees have been added. About 800,000 square meters of soil have been stabilized. These [areas] are being used as open storage areas for pipes and other heavy equipment and also for building roads and other facilities.

Twenty-seven large storage areas have also been built, and all of them have electricity, water, air-conditioned offices and the necessary means of communications.

2. The Mill

The milling plant has been built in the northeastern section of the base. Raw materials are brought to the plant from the wharf, and the (albarite) and (albantomite) rocks as well as the salty clay are stored in open areas. They are then transported by a mechanical device to the work site where they are processed and manufactured according to the following stages:

--They are broken up by a hammer prior to being finely ground.

--They are ground or rendered into a fine powder.

--[They are used in] casing and storage facilities and installations.

The production capacity of this plant is between 80,000 and 120,000 tons a year of (albarite), (albantomite) and salty clay. In addition, the plant is equipped with mixing devices for producing secondary chemicals that are used in manufacturing the clay for drilling and treating wells. Two large warehouses for storing prefabricated buildings, a maintenance workshop, and a laboratory have been attached to the plant, and the lab will examine and monitor the quality of raw materials and manufactured or ready-to-use products to ensure that these materials are consistent with the specifications of the American Petroleum Institute and other international specifications.

3. The Onshore Base

To ensure communications between al-Sa'diyat Island and the city of Abu Dhabi the government of Abu Dhabi has agreed to give the company a piece of land near the port of Zayid. The company built on this piece of land a halfway crossing base that includes two warehouses and a 70-meter wharf. This base is used for transit goods coming from land or from Port Zayid and going to the oil companies that have bases on al-Sa'diyat Island. It is also used for transporting ADDCAP employees and the employees of companies that lease facilities from ADDCAP; it is also used for transportation from and to al-Sa'diyat.

Some Figures about ADDCAP's Activities

1. The Installations:

- A. The total area that belongs to the company is 1.3 million square meters.
- B. The total area that has been stabilized and leveled is 800,000 square meters.
- C. The warehouses:
 - The area of each warehouse is $72 \times 24 \text{ m} = 1,728$ square meters.
 - The total area of warehouses is 45,000 square meters.
- D. The area designated for offices is 4,500 square meters.

2. Services:

- 13 cranes whose capacity is between 18 and 80 tons.
- 28 forklifts whose capacity is between 2 and 12 tons.
- 30 trailer vehicles [whose capacity is] from 7 to 40 tons.
- 3 vessels from 3 tons to 300 tons.
- 12 passenger vessels.

Some Statistics:

- The number of companies that leased facilities from ADDCAP is 540.
- Loading from and to al-Sa'diyat is between 15,000 and 30,000 tons a month.
- Between 1 million and 3 million gallons of fuel oil a month are delivered.
- Between 2 million and 6 million gallons of water a month are provided.
- Trips by supply vessels were between 200 and 350 trips a month.
- The production of chemicals (by request) was from 2,000 tons to 5,000 tons a month.
- The number of persons who were transported from and to the offshore base every day was between 1,500 and 2,500 persons a day.

Finally, the valuable testimony of His Highness al-Sahykh Tahnun ibn Muhammad Aal Nuhayyan is worth noting. He is the representative of the ruler in the eastern district, and he is chairman of the board of directors of the Abu Dhabi National Oil Company (ADNOC).

His Highness said, "After only a few months of the onset of operations ADDCAP has proven its high competence and its dedication to [the course of] providing active support for the growing activities of the oil industry in our country. This splendid accomplishment would not have been achieved had it not been for the continued aid and support of His Highness al-Shaykh Khalifah ibn Zayid, the crown prince, whose efforts in providing good instructions and in personally sponsoring the implementation of this project have been tremendous.

"In thanking God for enabling us to succeed in this achievement, we pray God Almighty that He continue to grant the blessings He had previously bestowed on His Highness al-Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Aal Nuhayyan, the president."

Japan, Abu Dhabi Cooperation

Dubayy AL-BAYAN in Arabic No 777, 7 Apr 82 pp 28-29

[Text] The Abu Dhabi Oil Company, Ltd. Japan (ADOC)

The main office is in Tokyo.

Telephone: 405-7111 Telex: J 22725

Abu Dhabi Office:

P.O. BOX 630

Telephone: 361100 Telex: 22260

Stockholding Companies

A number of oil companies own stock in the company. They are as follows:

1. The (Maruzine) Oil Company, Ltd.
2. The (Dayco) Oil Company Ltd.
3. The Nippon Mining Company, Ltd.
4. Japan National Oil Corporation.
5. The Tokyo Power Company, Ltd.
6. The (Kahai) Power Company, Ltd.
7. The (Shubu) Power Company, Ltd.
8. The Fuji Oil Company, Ltd.
9. The (Tuhu) Oil Company, Ltd.

The president of the company is Y. (Nakayama). The executive vice president is Y. (Murasi).

--Department Directors:

--Y. (Amatatsu), representative and general manager.

--H. (Mumusi)

--N. (Shimizu)

Directors:

--His Excellency Dr Mani' Sa'id al-'Utaybah

--T. (Sasaki)

--M. (Shima)

--Salih 'Ukashah

--Harib Salim al-Mihiri

--H. Tanaka

--H. (Iwaji)

--S. (Yamashita)

--K. (Kaduwaki)

--G. (Ituwah)

--Y. (Wakasa)

Examiners:

--Y. (Miga)

--K. (Sawmasa)

The deputy general manager for administration is Y. (Wakasa).
The deputy general manager for technical affairs is A. (Sasajawa).
The assistant general manager for technical affairs is H. (Kamishiro Kunik).
The director of public relations is H. (Huriyuka).

The Company's Main Departments and Divisions:

1. The Public Affairs Department
 - A. Administration and Protection.
 - B. Communications and Services.
2. The Industrial Relations Department
 - A. The Personnel Administration
 - B. The (Mabraz) Administration
3. The Manpower Development Department
4. The Supplies Department
5. The Government and Public Relations Department
6. The Financial and Accounting Department
7. The Development and Production Department
8. The Transportation and Navigation Department
9. The (Mabraz) Processing Department
10. The Maintenance, Engineering and Processing Department

The Functions

1. The Public Relations Department attends to employees and [deals with] questions about their public affairs. These have to do with [the following]:
 1. Housing and related questions;
 2. Transportation and related questions;
 3. Communications and related questions; and
 4. Security permits and related questions.
2. The Industrial Relations Department assumes responsibility for carrying out the following functions:
 1. Pay salaries;
 2. [Deal with] citizens' questions; and
 3. [Handle] the administrative business of offshore installations.
3. The Manpower Development Department assumes responsibility for the following functions:
 - A. Hiring (contracts and permits);
 - B. Implementing Arabization programs through its contacts with government offices;
 - C. Implementing vocational training by providing vocational and other training related to this profession.
4. The Supplies Department acquires, stores and supplies the necessary materials for preserving the regular progress of drilling and maintenance operations.
5. The Department of Government and Public Relations:
 - A. Communicates with the Ministry of Oil and Mineral Resources, with the Oil

Department and with various other government departments to complete daily operations.

B. Collects and stores much information and plays an advisory role in dealing with the remaining departments to solve many problems.

6. The Financial and Accounting Department concerns itself with questions that have to do with accounts and financial affairs.

7. The Department of Development and Production has several functions assigned to it. These are:

- A. Exploration and analysis operations;
- B. Drilling and completion operations;
- C. Production activities; and
- D. Implementation of maintenance operations.

8. The Department of Transportation and Navigation has to attend to the following functions:

- A. Supervise supply operations and emergency vessels;
- B. Helicopter trips;
- C. Insurance;
- D. Administrative actions to combat sea pollution; and
- E. Ship crude oil.

9. The Department of Processing Operations in (Mabraz) attends to:

- A. Processing crude oil for storage;
- B. Preserving the good quality of crude oil while it is being stored;
- C. Loading crude oil for export; and
- D. Conducting laboratory tests and executing security precautions.

10. The Department of Maintenance, Engineering and Facilities:

- A. Supervises maintenance activities for all production installations;
- B. Oversees operations in energy laboratories and laboratories that are of public use; and
- C. Provide engineering [services] and supervise construction operations.

The number of employees is 270.

The Company's Job Development Programs

1. English Language Instruction

All junior employees who hold clerical positions have the opportunity to study the English language at the company's expense.

2. Courses in Self-Development

The company offers its employees at its expense courses in the English language, in management and in technical operations that have to do with the nature of operations.

3. Courses in Vocational Training

In 1981 a series of lectures was delivered on the island of Mabraz over a period of two semesters to familiarize technical supervisors with the methods of vocational training so they can train workers on the job.

4. Educational Courses outside the Company

The company chooses a number of senior employees and others to take part in educational courses that are offered by specialized consultants inside the United Arab Emirates and abroad.

The company also sends senior employees on training trips to Japan.

Highlights of the Company's History

6 December 1967: On that day His Highness al-Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Aal Nuhayyan signed an agreement according to which the company was granted its concession in the offshore areas.

20 May 1968: On that day the company began seismic surveying operations in its concession area.

18 September 1969: On that day oil was discovered for the first time in Mabraz Well no 1. The sulphur content of this oil was low. Three other exploratory wells were drilled. These four wells established that good quality oil was to be found in Mabraz field.

7 May 1973: On that day oil production began from Mabraz field.

5 June 1973: On that day exporting the first shipment of oil from Mabraz field was commemorated in a celebration that was attended by His Highness al-Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Aal Nuhayyan and their highnesses the members of the Emirates' Supreme Council.

14 October 1975: The first section of the company's concession area was relinquished.

29 January 1976: The second section of the concession area was relinquished.

1 March 1978: The third section was relinquished.

April 1979: A new agreement was signed according to which the company was granted a concession area in the offshore areas west of Mabraz field.

Exploratory activities are still underway in this new area; they are being carried out by the Abu Dhabi Oil Company, Japan (ADOC).

The Company's Production

ADOC's principal product is oil. By the end of April 1982 the company had produced 64,011,726 barrels of oil. That was since the first shipment of oil was exported from that field on 5 June 1973.

Drilling Activities

The Abu Dhabi Oil Company, Japan (ADOC) has two drilling devices. They are:

--(Hessler) is a drilling device for maintenance; it has been leased from Off-shore International Company.

--Bonanza is a drilling device that has been leased from CIDCO Dubai, Ltd.

The Company's Capital

When it was founded the company's capital was 10 million dirhams.

The company's present capital is 167,692,000 dirhams.

Increased Production Capacity Sought

Dubayy AL-BAYAN in Arabic No 777, 7 Apr 82 pp 30-31

[Text] Shareholders:

- Total Abu al-Bukhoosh, 51 percent
- New England Petroleum Corporation (NEPCO) 24.5 percent
- Amerada Hess Corporation 12.25 percent
- Ker McGee, Sunningdale 12.25 percent

General Director: Mr Bernard De LaMotte

Operations Manager: Mr Jean Claud Gabaix

Public Relations Officer: Mr Faysal al-'Askari

Main Departments:

- Production Department
- Drilling Department
- Administration Department
- Personnel Department
- Logistics Department
- Construction Department
- Financial Affairs Department
- Technical Engineering Services

Abu al-Bukush oil field is located in Abu Dhabi's offshore territories, 180 kilometers northwest of the city of Abu Dhabi and 45 kilometers northeast of Das Island. The international sea borders that separate the United Arab Emirates from Iran are to the north of the field.

The field extends over an area of 120 square kilometers, the area in which Abu Al-Bukhoush Company acquired its concession.

The field was part of the concessions that had been granted to the Abu Dhabi Marine Areas Company (ADMA). The first well (A.K. 1) was drilled in 1969. Concession for the field was transferred from ADMA to Abu al-Bukhoush Company, whose shareholders and holdings are as follows:

- Total Abu al-Bukhoush 51 percent;
- New England Petroleum Corporation (NEPCO) 24.5 percent;
- Amerada Hess Corporation 12.25 percent; and
- Ker McGee, Sunningdale 12.25 percent.

Total Abu al-Bukhoush Company, a subsidiary of the French Petroleum Company, carries out production operations in the field on behalf of Abu al-Bukhoush Company.

Construction Development in the Field

Utilization of the field began in July 1974 after a period of development that lasted 15 months. Housing units were installed after production began.

In 1976 it became necessary to use artificial means to raise the wells that produce oil from a group of lower Arab configurations. Therefore, wells were equipped gradually with underwater electrical pumps.

After 1977 a decision was made to develop the area that contained [oil] which is located west of the main platform. This development stage in 1978-1979 included the establishment of a platform for a group of wells; installation of a system of essential offshore pipes; and drilling six wells that produce oil from a group of lower, Arab configurations.

Once again, reduced pressure in the containing layer--the lower Arab configurations group--and increased water production made it necessary that a system for raising the wells artificially be used. In 1978 a decision was made to use a system for lifting the gas, and special devices for that were installed in 1980-1981.

During that time research that had to do with developing the layer containing the group of upper Arab configurations was under study, and it became evident that there was an urgent need for using a water injection system.

There are 15 productive wells at the present time, and there are three for water injection. Extracting the gas from the productive wells of the group of lower Arab configurations and injecting water from the group of upper Arab configurations are regarded as main targets of the third stage of development which has been completed recently.

The Development Project

Due to the fact that the offshore field is located in an area where the water is between 25 and 40 meters deep, the need to develop the field called for the construction of iron platforms that would be firmly anchored to the bottom of the sea.

The main compound in the field consists of a main production platform and a platform for putting gas under pressure. These platforms are connected to the wells platform and to the housing units by iron bridges.

The oil that is extracted is transported from the scattered wells to the principal compound by means of pipelines that are vertical to the bottom of the sea.

The fact that the field is far from land has led for the need to establish an offshore loading facility for exporting oil. Crude oil which is processed on the production platform is pumped through the offshore pipelines to a floating tank anchored to the bottom of the ocean. From there it is transported to a storage tanker that is linked with the floating storage tank by floating and flexible pipes. After that the oil is carried to export tankers that dock alongside the storage tanker.

Future Developments and Expectations

Numerous studies that were begun in 1979 to preserve the best possible standard of production for the longest possible period have been carried out. These led to a recommendation that development of the field continue by drilling additional wells that would be extended to the two groups of Arab configurations, the upper and the lower, and by installing platforms for these additional wells and the pipelines that are required for them. These would be laid under the surface of the sea and tied to the main platform. In addition, the present production platform will soon achieve its maximum design capacity, and this will require that additions be made to it.

Leftover water extracted in the production process has been taken into special account. The quantity of this water will increase in the coming years as is consistent with the laws that protect the environment and prevent pollution.

In the end of 1981 the floating drilling platform, (Meersick Victory) arrived at the field. Thus began a new stage of development through which 14 new wells are to be added. This will double the number of wells and the size of offshore installations in the next few years.

The System of Operations in the Total Abu al-Bukhoush Company

The Total Abu al-Bukhoush Company, which is the company presently operating in Abu al-Bukush field, comprises 160 employees and workers who are scattered among the offshore field installations, the company's main offices in the city of Abu Dhabi and the company's warehouses on al-Sa'diyat Island.

To ensure the continuation of the process of production, the presence of workers on offshore installations and on the storage tanker is assured on the basis of a rotation system. It is known that all these offshore installations maintain continuous radio and wireless communications with the land.

Workers are transported from and to field offshore installations by a helicopter which makes the trip twice a day. Necessary supplies are transported by sea.

Life on these offshore installations consists basically of operating and maintaining these installations. This takes place according to a special system that ensures that an adequate number of workers are present all the time. These workers operate and maintain these installations and have appropriate leisure time as well.

In the meantime those who work onshore manage the affairs of the company and provide assistance and support to those who work offshore. They conduct the necessary studies and research; they draw up contracts with suppliers; and they provide everything that is required for operations.

Training Native and Arab Personnel

The process of training native and Arab personnel has priority in the employment policy pursued by the company. A decision was made to use the most successful selection methods in choosing the best candidates who apply to every branch of work in the various areas of specialization. These candidates are then trained and assisted during the initial period of their employment in the oil industry so that in the future, they would become responsible for supervising [operations in] the oil industry.

The training process is conducted not only by qualified training experts, but also by engineers and technicians who are delegated to that task by the French Petroleum Company. These workers take pains in conveying their information and their expertise to their Arab colleagues.

The director of the Total Abu al-Bukhoush Company talks about the company's role and its policy in the area of training. He said, "Despite the partnership agreements that were made by the government of Abu Dhabi, which did not include the Total Abu al-Bukhoush Company, a company that is fully owned by its shareholders, the company has abided by the instructions of the Petroleum Department in Abu Dhabi with regard to hiring Arabs in company positions and helping prepare citizens to assume [responsibility] for the affairs of the oil industry."

He said that the Arabs made up more than 50 percent of the total number of workers and employees in the company. Among those, six were citizens, and three of them hold high positions in the company.

Mr (Ghabiks) added, "We are making an effort to contribute to the preparation of citizens. We offer them training courses here in Abu Dhabi or in Paris." He added, "The difficulty lies in the fact that young men are not enthusiastic about signing up for these courses despite the fact that the opportunity they have is better than what they would have in other areas. This is due to the fact that they are living in an oil country."

Superior Employee Services Provided

Dubayy AL-BAYAN in Arabic No 777, 7 apr 82 p 32

[Text] The Amerada Hess Corporation of Abu Dhabi
P.O. Box 2046 Abu Dhabi
The United Arab Emirates
Telephone: 829500
Cable: Amerhess
Telex: 22275 EM
General Manager: R.F. Pool

The Company's Departments:

The company is divided into the following departments:

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Administration | 2. Accounting |
| 3. Purchasing | 4. Petroleum Engineering |
| 5. Drilling | 6. Production |

Work Sites

Amerada Hess works in two concession areas in Abu Dhabi's offshore and onshore areas. These are:

- A. The Amerada Hess Abu Dhabi Oil Exploration Company, Ltd. It operates onshore.
- B. The Amerada Hess Corporation of Abu Dhabi operates in the offshore areas.

The Amerada Hess Oil Corporation of Abu Dhabi began drilling the first well in the concession area on 31 May 1971. Drilling operations have been continuous since that date, and the number of wells that have been drilled is now 18. Work is underway on drilling Arzanah well number 19. Oil was produced from Arzanah field on 23 August 1979. The first shipment of crude oil was exported on 7 October 1979 on the tanker, Suzan (Olstead).

The Concession Agreement

The Amerada Hess Corporation is an American company involved in producing and exporting oil in Abu Dhabi's offshore areas. The company's operations are focused specifically on the island of Arzanah where its petroleum establishments are located. The company undertook exploratory operations according to an oil exploration concession agreement that was signed with His Highness al-Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Aal Nuhayyan, in his capacity as ruler of Abu Dhabi, on 3 Rabi' al-Awwal 1390 Hegira, which coincides with 7 June 1970. The concession period was 35 years from the date the agreement was signed. The agreement stipulated that exploration begin 6 months after the agreement is signed, and the first exploratory well was to be drilled after 2 years.

According to the agreement His Highness the ruler of Abu Dhabi pledged protection for the company's property, its establishments and its employees. [In return] the company was to fly the state's flag in its concession area. According to the agreement the company also pledged to train a number of its employees who are citizens, 3 months after oil is produced commercially. The company actually met its commitments and sent four employees who are citizens to complete their university education in the United States. It also sent another number of employees to study different courses. Among those courses was a 6-months English language course in the United Kingdom. The company assumed [financial] responsibility for all the students' needs both during the courses and during the university education. It paid for all costs and expenses, including tickets, tuition, books, housing costs and clothing. In addition, students were given a monthly allowance according to the country where the student was studying.

The Shareholders

It is worth noting that the shareholders in Amerada Hess Corporation are:

- 1. Pan Oil Ocean Corporation, 31.5 percent.
- 2. Canadian Superior Oil, Ltd., 10 percent.
- 3. Syracuse Oils (Abu Dhabi) with 7.5 percent.
- 4. (Bau Valley) Industries, Ltd., with 2.5 percent.
- 5. Sunningdale, with 2.5 percent.
- 6. Wennington Enterprises, with 4.75 percent.
- 7. Amerada Hess, with 41.25 percent.

The company continued to take broad strides in the progress it was making in development and oil production methods. The present drilling program had consisted of only one drill, but an agreement has been made to obtain another drill which is expected to arrive this summer.

On 27 January 1981 the oil installations on Arzanah Island were dedicated on behalf of His Highness al-Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Aal Nuhayyan, the president, by His Highness al-Fariq al-Shaykh Khalifah ibn Zayid, the crown prince and deputy commander in chief of the armed forces and chairman of the Executive Council of the Emirate of Abu Dhabi. The dedication took place at a ceremony that included senior state officials. Chief among those officials was His Excellence Dr Mani' Sa'id al-'Utaybah, the minister of oil and mineral resources. The ceremony was also attended by Mr Leon Hess, president of the company.

Arabization and Care for Workers

There are about 247 employees and workers in the company. Among them are 9 citizens and about 129 employees who are Arabs. Besides, there are 109 workers of various nationalities. This indicates that Arabs hold 56 percent of the company's [positions]. The company has ensured for its workers and employees all the means of comfort and all facilities. It built homes on Arzanah Island in accordance with the most modern systems, and it designated for each employee a room equipped with all the means of recreation and with various kinds of sports. The company built a swimming pool, tennis courts, football courts and basketball courts. It also built a sauna, a weight lifting room and a squash racket court.

Company employees engage in all these activities and participate in tournaments for some of these games. These tournaments are organized by the athletic association in the country. The company was actually able to win the softball championship in 1981. On the other hand all workers on the island eat their meals together in the same dining room. They all enjoy the same services and facilities without discrimination.

The company has close and strong cooperative relations in all areas with all the departments of the federal government, with the government of Abu Dhabi and especially with the Petroleum Department where the company finds all the assistance and cooperation [it asks for]. The company is always looking forward to strengthening and developing these relations in the area of the oil industry.

The Amerada Hess Abu Dhabi Oil Exploration Company, Ltd. is the company that works for the group of Amerada Hess companies, Ltd. which are engaged in oil exploration in Abu Dhabi: Occidental of Abu Dhabi and Alpha Oil Corporation. Recently Union Texas Petroleum joined the company. This group of companies acquired a concession in the onshore areas of Abu Dhabi on 9 November 1980. Seismic surveys were begun early in 1981, and these were conducted by two groups in the concession areas and under private contracts. Plans have now been made to begin drilling an exploratory well around the middle of this year.

Arzanah Island

Arzanah is one of the islands located in the Arabian Gulf. The word Arzanah is a coined word and not one that has been handed down. Like the other remaining

islands, there was no life on Arzanah ; it was covered with sand and rocks. The island remained in this condition until 1970 when the oil exploration concession agreement for an area near the island was signed by His Highness al-Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Aal Nuhayyan, as ruler of Abu Dhabi, and a group of companies among which was the American Amerada Hess Oil Company which discovered oil in 1973 in a field near the island. The field was called Arzanah field after the company.

Today, after construction of oil establishments and housing on the island has been completed, the island has been populated. It has developed from an arid desert to a beautiful place where people can enjoy a good life.

Amerada Hess Oil Exploration Abu Dhabi Limited
P.O. Box 3658
Abu Dhabi, the United Arab Emirates
Telephone: 827800 Telex: 23656 AEHESS EM

Departments:

1. General Administration
2. Operations
3. Geophysics
4. Accounting

The number of employees is 13; 4 of them are Arabs.
The general manager is Richard Stevens.

Historical Highlights of JODCO

Dubayy AL-BAYAN in Arabic No 777, 7 Apr 82 p 33

[Text] Japan Oil Development Company Limited (JODCO)

Address in Abu Dhabi:
Salim Al-Saman Building 9th Floor
Al-Shaykh Hamadan Street
P.O. Box 2659
Telephone: 345612 Telex: 22246 (AAB Jodco EM
Cable: JODCO Abu Dhabi

Address in Japan:

Chiyoda Building (5 - 8 F)
6 - 8, 3 Chome Hongoku-Cho
Nihonbashi Chuo-Ku
Tokyo 103 Japan
Telephone (03) 2427211
Telex: J26159
AAB: J26159 JODCOOIL)
Cable: JODCOOIL

JODCO is a stockholder in three companies operating in Abu Dhabi. These three companies are:

1. ADMA-OPCO
2. ZADCO
3. UDECO

Historical Highlights:

In February 1973 the Japan Oil Development Company Limited (JODCO) was founded by the Overseas Petroleum Company (OPC) with joint capital from Japan National Oil Company (JNOC) and nine other Japanese companies.

The concession that the Offshore Petroleum Company (OPC) obtained from the share of British Petroleum (BP) in the Abu Dhabi Marine Company, Ltd. (ADMA) was turned over to this new company in 1972.

In July 1973 the partnership agreement that increased ADNOC's share in ADMA to 60 percent was signed. JODCO's share in this company thus declined to 12 percent.

In March 1978 JODCO signed an agreement with ADNOC to develop the upper Zakum field. In November 1977 the management and operations of that project were turned over to ZADCO.

In September 1978 JODCO signed an agreement with ADNOC to develop Umm al-Dalkh field.

In October 1978 UDECO was established by ADNOC and JODCO.

In July 1980 JODCO signed an agreement with ADNOC to develop the Satah, Jarnin and Dalama fields.

In April 1981 there was a cornerstone laying ceremony for the project to develop the fields of Satah, Jarnin and Dalama on the island of Dalama. The ceremony was attended by His Highness al-Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Aal Nuhayyan, the president; their highnesses the members of the federation's Supreme Council; and their highnesses and excellencies the ministers.

The Company's Capital

In 1981 the company's paid capital amounted to 93,300 million yen, that is, about 1.435 million dirhams.

The Board of Directors

Hiromu Otori, Chairman
Takeki Tanaka, President
Hiroki Imazato, Executive Director
Akira Nishida, Executive Vice-President
Toshihiko Nishiwaki, Managing Director
Fumio Kawano, Managing Director
Hajime Fujita, Director
Isao Saito, Director
Hayato Fujita, Director

The Principal Departments in the Company:

1. The Office of the Secretariat
2. Administration
3. The Personnel Department

4. The Planning Department
5. The Technical Department
6. The Financial Department
7. The Marketing Department

The number of employees in the company is 200.

Shareholders

Japan National Oil Corporation
 Overseas Petroleum Corporation
 Sumitomo Petroleum Development Company, Ltd.
 Japan Petroleum Exploration Company, Ltd.
 Teikoku Oil Company, Ltd.
 Toyo Oil Development Corporation
 Fuyo Petroleum Development Corporation
 Mitsui Oil Exploration Company, Ltd.
 Mitsubishi Petroleum Development Company, Ltd.
 World Energy Development Company, Ltd.

Firm To Develop Oil Resources

Dubayy AL-BAYAN in Arabic No 777, 7 Apr 82 p 34

[Text] The Abu Dhabi National Reservoir Research Foundation (ADREF)

Abu Dhabi, the United Arab Emirates
 P.O. Box 6838
 Telephone: 821912 Telex: 23964 ADREF EM

On 12 January 1982 Law No 1 for 1982 regarding the establishment of the Abu Dhabi National Reservoir Reserach Foundation was issued by His Highness al-Shaykh Khalifah ibn Zayid, the crown prince, in his capacity as the ruler's deputy in Abu Dhabi. In November 1981 the Executive Council in Abu Dhabi had approved a law establishing this foundation as an independent, scientific, non-profit organization whose principal purpose was to conduct research related to reservoirs and their development and the improvement of technical methods used in extracting oil. The purpose of the research was to apply these methods in the reservoirs that are found in the operating area of the Abu Dhabi Company for Land Oil Operations (ADCO). The foundation was to make preparations for utilizing the results of this research in hydrocarbon production operations for the purpose of increasing the rate of extraction.

ADREF is the first national company specializing in the development of petroleum reservoirs.

The foundation is entitled to the pursuit of all activities that are necessary for carrying out this task. It is [also] entitled to [the following]:

1. To develop research programs for reservoirs in cooperation with Arab and foreign universities and private organizations working in this field.

2. To organize lectures and scientific seminars in Abu Dhabi to develop knowledge, realize benefits from international experiences, to provide the proper scientific climate for researchers, engineers and technicians in this field, and also to prepare and publish papers, studies and research efforts that were carried out or supervised by the foundation.

3. To set up a scientific library in Abu Dhabi to include all the books, references and research [documents] that have to do with oil subjects and to make preparations for utilizing these resources as much as possible.

4. To establish a research center in Abu Dhabi to which the forementioned scientific library would be attached. It is to be equipped with all the capabilities that researchers need in their research.

5. To cooperate with foundations and scientific organizations in the United Arab Emirates, to offer scholarships, and to encourage citizens of the United Arab Emirates to attend training courses and [apply for] specialized scientific scholarships.

The necessary financing for this foundation and its operations is provided by the shareholders in Abu Dhabi for Land Petroleum Operations. They are:

- Abu Dhabi National Oil Company (ADNOC).
- British Petroleum Corporation.
- Shell Company
- The French Petroleum Company.
- The Exxon Corporation.
- Mobil Corporation.
- The Participation and Exploration Organization (PARTEX).

Preliminary financing is estimated to be 10 million dollars or the equivalent thereof in dirhams. The foundation is headed by Dr Mani' Sa'id al-'Utaybah, minister of oil and mineral resources. Mr T.C. Davenport is general manager of the foundation.

The establishment of this scientific organization is considered a significant and a pioneering step on the road to achieving maximum benefit from our oil resources. We will be using the most recent technology in maintaining these reservoirs and extracting the highest possible ratio of oil available in them. If we know, for example, that the crude oil extracted from the reservoirs of a country like Abu Dhabi is 25 percent of that country's existing reserves, that would mean that 75 percent of that crude remained underground.

Governments, corporations, scientific organizations and specialized researchers have tended to look for ways and means by which the rate of extraction from these reservoirs can be increased. If we were able to increase the extraction rate in Abu Dhabi by only 10 percent, that would mean that the life of the oil fields would be prolonged 20 more years. This [conclusion] is based on the same current rates of production. This objective, naturally, is one that cannot be achieved easily. The Abu Dhabi National Reservoir Research Foundation was founded to study the technical means that Abu Dhabi needs to realize this major objective of increasing the rate of oil extracted from its onshore and offshore fields.

The foundation began its operations early this year, and it is now at the beginning of the road.

Deminex Gets Exploration Concessions

Dubayy AL-BAYAN in Arabic No 777, 7 Apr 82 p 35

[Text] Deminex Abu Dhabi Oil Company, Ltd.

Abu Dhabi, Tourist Club Area

Diban Building

Telephone: 721100 Telex: 22559 DXAUH EM

Available statistics indicate that proven oil reserves in the Emirates will last more than 50 years. However, all oil reports indicate that there are other huge reserves that have not yet been discovered.

The government of Abu Dhabi has given special attention to oil exploration so as to extend the prospects for its oil resources and increase the state's existing reserves.

In this context the government of Abu Dhabi has concluded numerous agreements with oil companies, granting concession areas for oil exploration.

Among those companies is the Deminex Abu Dhabi Oil Company, Ltd.

Deminex Takes Part in Exploration and Production

Oil exploration and production is considered a tremendous challenge to human ingenuity in so far as technical expertise and the ability to use funds for large investments are concerned. Therefore, these arduous efforts are being carried out with the oil producing and oil consuming countries in the interests of all parties concerned.

Deminex plays an active part in this effort since it is an active and a financing partner in its area, working under contract in Abu Dhabi. Furthermore, Deminex is contributing its technical know-how and financial resources in oil projects throughout the world.

In the area of development and production Deminex conducts operations in the North Sea and in the Gulf of Suez.

The company has more than 30 onshore and offshore projects in the area of exploration.

The Concession Agreement

As far as Abu Dhabi is concerned, His Highness the Crown Prince al-Shaykh Khalifah ibn Zayid signed a concession agreement on 3 May 1981 with the presidents of the companies that own stock in Deminex Abu Dhabi Oil Company, Ltd. These are Charter House and the (Minco) Corporation.

In accordance with this agreement the company began exploratory surveying operations in the concession area, which is located north of Tarif and is 1,800 square kilometers.

The results of the surveying operations are still being studied, and the company's experts are conducting the necessary tests and analyses of the surveying operations that have been done in a number of the concession areas. It is expected that the company will begin exploratory drilling early in 1983.

Shareholders:

Deminex, P.O. Box 944100
Dorotheen Strasse 1
D 4300 Essen
Federal Republic of Germany
Telephone: (0201) 726 - 1 Telex: 8571141 DX D

General Manager: Dr G. Kodsi

Main Departments:

Administration, Personnel, Exploration, Drilling, Finance and Accounting.

Training Center Established

Dubayy AL-BAYAN in Arabic No 777, 7 Apr 82 pp 36-37

[Text] Emirates General Petroleum Corporation (Emirates' Petroleum)

Abu Dhabi P.O. Box 3115
Dubayy, P.O. Box 9400
Telephone: 473300
Dubayy International Trade Center

Although the Emirates General Petroleum Corporation is a relatively young organization--not more than 1 and a half years old--it has been able to realize several concrete accomplishments and to establish itself firmly as one of the national organizations in the oil industry.

The decision to establish the Emirates General Petroleum Corporation was made to achieve national control on the distribution of oil derivatives in Dubayy, Sharjah, Ra's al-Khaymah, Umm al-Qaywayn, 'Ajman and al-Fujayrah.

The primary objective of the corporation is to provide oil derivatives at moderate costs in the forementioned markets of the Emirates.

In accordance with Federal Law No 16 for 1980 the Emirates General Petroleum Corporation was founded to carry out all operations and activities that would lead to the realization of its objectives and especially the following. This is from Article Four of the law:

1. Market, transport and store oil products throughout the country and determine the quantities of these products and the areas where they will be stored.

2. Design, build, maintain and operate installations, equipment and tools that are necessary for achieving the objectives of the organization.
3. Conduct studies and research [projects] that have to do with the objectives of the organization and develop and train natives in all areas that have to do with these objectives.
4. Carry out the operations and activities that are entrusted to the company in accordance with a decree by the Council of Ministers.

Article Five of the law that established this corporation states the following:

"The corporation may enter into contracts and engage in all businesses and operations that would achieve the objective for which it was founded. It may do so in the context of the activities with which it has been charged and in accordance with the rules and provisions that are indicated in the corporation's charter."

The Most Important Accomplishments

On 1 January 1981 the Emirates General Petroleum Corporation was founded to take the place of the former distribution companies in the northern Emirates. These are:

- Caltex Gulf Company
- Shell Marketing (Middle East) Company Limited
- The Arab Agencies Company for British Petroleum (BP) Limited.

In accordance with Article Seven of the corporation's charter, dated 1 January 1981, all the capital assets owned by the previous companies were turned over to the corporation. Accordingly, the corporation began distributing oil derivatives in the northern Emirates and transporting and storing these products so as to ensure their availability to consumers, either as individuals or as corporations.

Now that 1 year and a half have gone by since it was founded, the corporation, through its commitment to its duties, has developed and improved the methods of distributing oil derivatives and has performed well in that area.

A Training Plan

There are three principal categories in the training plan:

1. Specialized training for graduates who are citizens to prepare them for the role they are expected to perform in the area of the corporation's future needs.
2. Technical training on the job and off the job for the corporation's employees to sharpen their skills and improve their performance levels.
3. Administrative training for improving the administrative and supervisory skills of all employees who are in leadership positions.

Capital and Administrative Departments

The corporation's capital is 400 million dirhams; the corporation is fully owned

by the state. The number of its employees is 433, and they work in five departments. These are:

1. The Marketing Department
2. The Sales Department
3. The Operations Department
4. The Financial and Accounting Department
5. The Administrative Affairs Department

Oil Derivatives Distribution Activities

In accordance with Article Seven of the corporation's charter, dated 1 January 1981, all the capital goods of the previous companies were turned over to the corporation.

Accordingly, the corporation began distributing oil derivatives in the northern Emirates and transporting and storing these products so as to ensure their availability to consumers, either individuals or corporations. Almost 1 year and a half after it was established, the Emirates General Petroleum Corporation was able to carry out its duties in the best possible way and to perform what it has been charged to perform without any problems to speak of. In fact, through its commitment to its duties the corporation has worked to improve and develop the methods and forms of distribution so as to offer the best services in form and substance.

[Let us consider], for example, its services in the area of training.

Consistent with this significant beginning, the corporation devoted special attention to the matter of training nationals. This is in accordance with Article Four of Section Three of the corporation's charter, which is devoted to training nationals in all areas that are related to the corporation's activities. The Emirates General Petroleum Corporation undertook to carry out its training program whose primary objective was to prepare administrative personnel who are UAE citizens and make them qualified for the important role they are expected to play in expanding and developing the corporation in the future. The corporation selected a number of citizens and sent them to specialized institutions in Greece, the United Kingdom, Bahrain and elsewhere, to receive special courses at its expense in accordance with a well-considered plan that is consistent with the corporation's needs.

It is worth noting that at the present time the corporation is preparing a comprehensive training program. For that purpose a specialized department has been established within the corporation's administration. That department is presently devoting itself to the task of setting up an integrated study to determine the corporation's present and future needs.

A decision has been made to establish a training center for the corporation. It will be located in Dubayy, and it will be available to provide training locally to all training candidates. The center will be provided with the necessary experts to achieve the objective of training nationals.

The last group of native trainees left [the country] this month. [That group is] as follows:

--Mr Ibrahim al-Tamimi and Mr 'Abd-al-Ra'uf 'Abdallah went to Britain.

--They were followed by Mr Salih Hamad Sultan Mashar and Mr Jasim 'Ali 'Abdallah Rajab, who also went to Britain.

On the other hand, Mr Salih Muhammad Salim al-Mutawwa' also completed his training program in "The Fundamentals of Supervision" on the same date. That program was organized by the Middle East Institute for Industrial Relations (MIRC) in Bahrain. Mr al-Mutawwa' has returned to resume his duties among the corporation's employees.

New Products Offered

The Emirates General Petroleum Corporation has recently offered a group of machine oils in the markets of the northern Emirates.

These oils were manufactured to conform to the best standards and specifications and to be consistent with all the requirements of automobile manufacturers.

These oils are packed in gallon containers that bear the corporation's logo. These containers are now available at all filling stations in the northern Emirates. These varieties are as follows:

1. Multi-purpose machine oil number 20 and number 50.
2. Machine oil number 40, the Emirates Corporation brand.
3. Diesel oil [number] 40.

The corporation has tried to win the public's confidence in its oils through the high performance specifications of the oils, their absolute high quality and their competitive prices.

The corporation is run by a board of directors that is made up of nine members and a chairman, as follows:

1. Dr Mani' Sa'id al-'Utaybah, chairman.
2. Al-Shaybah Sa'id al-Hamli, vice chairman.
3. Faraj al-Mazru'i, member.
4. Ahmad al-Mansur, member.
5. Ahmad al-Jamiri, member.
6. 'Abd-al-Rahman Ghanim, member.
7. Sa'id Darwish, member.
8. Nasir al-Sharhan, member.
9. Muhammad Saqr al-Qasimi, member.
10. Ahmad al-Kamdah, member.

The general manager is Mr David White, and the information and public relations officer is Muhammad al-Sa'dawi.

Company To Develop Oil Fields

Dubayy AL-BAYAN in Arabic No 777, 7 Apr 82 pp 38-39

[Text] Umm al-Dalkh Development Company (UDECO)

P.O. Box 6866
Abu Dhabi, the United Arab Emirates
Telephone: 333300 Telex: 23686 UDEC EM

UDECO was established in 1978 by Law No 15 as a company operating in the exploration and production of petroleum resources in Umm al-Dalkh field or any other field the partners agree about. These partners are the Abu Dhabi National Oil Company (ADNOC) and the Japan Oil Development Company (JODCO).

UDECO runs operations in the offshore field of Umm al-Dalkh on behalf of the partners and for their interests in accordance with the joint development agreements in which ADNOC holds 88 percent and JODCO 12 percent.

In 1980 ADNOC and JODCO signed a new agreement according to which UDECO was to develop the offshore oil fields of Satah, Dalama and Jarnin on behalf of the partners and in their interests in accordance with the joint development agreement for these fields. ADNOC holds a 60 percent interest [in this agreement], and JODCO holds 40 percent.

The total number of technicians and administrators employed by the company until the end of May 1982 was 216. Arab employees make up 72 percent of all company employees. The company has worked effectively in applying a nationalization and Arabization policy. This becomes evident when we learn that in 1978 Arab employees made up only 15 percent of total company employees.

In developing oil fields the company follows modern principles that are based on specialized technical studies. These cover all the stages of development that are necessary for extracting and producing oil and gas under the direct supervision and direction of the parent company, ADNOC.

The Umm al-Dalkh Field

The Umm al-Dalkh field is considered an offshore oil field and is located 25 kilometers northwest of the island of Abu Dhabi. It is the closest offshore oil field and can be seen from the city of Abu Dhabi by the naked eye. Oil was discovered in that field early in 1969.

The total area of the field is approximately 160 square kilometers. The average depth of the oil-producing layer is about 7,700 feet below the surface of the sea. The depth of the oil-bearing layer is about 235 feet at the tip of installation. Two drills are operating now at the field; they are the Offshore 54 drill and the (Hakuriu) 7 drill. So far, 31 wells have been drilled in the field. To that figure 39 other wells will be added by the end of 1985.

The Umm al-Dalkh Development Company is taking the necessary measures to begin production in this field during the third quarter of 1984.

The President Inaugurates Operations at the Dalama Project

Implementation of the project began on 2 April 1981 when His Highness al-Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Aal Nuhayyan gave the signal to begin development on the offshore oil fields in the Dalama Project.

At the present time two drills are operating in the offshore field of Satah. They are the (al-Ghallan) drill and the (Hakuriu) 8 drill. It is expected that the (al-Ghallan) drill will be replaced by an Apollo 3 drill in September 1982. So far, 7 wells have been drilled in the Satah field at an overall average depth of 11,000 feet. The plan requires that drilling in the two offshore fields of Dalama and Jarnin begin early in 1985. Investments in this project amount to about 3.8 billion dirhams. The project includes construction of a principal production station; construction of secondary stations; construction of offshore platforms for wells; and laying pipelines between these platforms and the stations and between the stations and the island. An integrated city for the oil industry will also be built on the island. This will include construction of oil and gas processing stations; construction of oil tanks, a power station and a water desalination plant; construction of a port for exporting crude oil; construction of a center for collecting oil; and construction of residential compounds, a mosque, a hospital, a system of roads, public parks, telephone communications systems and air and sea transportation that would be commensurate with the company's needs. The development projects are located on the eastern part of Dalama island in an area that is 1.35 million square meters. The work is being carried out in two stages: the first includes basic civil construction, preparatory operations, surveying, leveling and reclaiming the land; building and deepening the harbor; building a wharf; and building offices, warehouses and residential structures. The second stage includes completing the structures that have to do with the production facilities, residential structures and the wharf.

The foregoing indicates that this project will turn Dalama Island into an oil center of significance.

Investing oil revenues in this area will push the wheel of progress and prosperity forward in Dalama Island and will ensure a prosperous future for present and future generations, God willing. This project will provide present and future generations with an opportunity to work and to receive training and education. The project also seeks, in accordance with the instructions of His Highness the president, to achieve economic and social development for the residents of this island which has an ancient history.

Al-Bunduq Company

Dubayy AL-BAYAN in Arabic No 777, 7 Apr 82 p 40

[Text] Al-Bunduq Company, Ltd.

Main Office: Abu Dhabi
P.O. Box 6015
Abu Dhabi, the United Arab Emirates
Telephone: 723380 Telex: 23692
Dawha Office: P.O. Box 1183
Telephone: 325118
Dawha-Qatar

Al-Bunduq Company, Ltd. was founded in 1970 by the two companies, BP [and] CF, the French Petroleum Company. It acquired the concession for al-Bunduq field from ADMA-OPCO.

The company began producing oil in 1975, and it has continued to do so until 1979 when a decision was made to begin a secondary extraction project. Accordingly, production was brought to a standstill, and the wells were shut down.

The quantity of oil that was produced during that period amounted to 18,210,000 barrels.

Training

In the area of training the company hopes to improve the efficiency of its workers by setting up suitable training programs for them.

At the present time the company hopes to attract young men who are citizens of the Emirates and Qatar and who are graduates of universities and institutions of higher learning. The company wants to hire these men and to groom them for responsible positions in the company in the near future. These young men will be trained in the country and abroad in a manner that is consistent with their willingness and the company's needs of specialization areas.

The Technology That Is Used

In this regard the company is implementing a water injection project for the purpose of increasing oil production.

The administrative organization of al-Bunduq Company and its shareholders follows:

The Shareholders:

1. Japan United Oil Development Company Limited.
2. British Petroleum (BP).
3. The French Petroleum Company.

The Company's Board of Directors:

K. Takahashi, Chairman

His Excellency al-Shaybah al-Hamili

His Excellency Nasir Muhammad al-'Ali; H. (Mitsuda); T. (Fujita); R.G. (Milward); G.M. (Gevalier); M.F. (Ducamp); B. (DeLamotte).

The General Manager: K. Ishikawa

Deputy Director: D.Y. Higutshi

Administrative Director: Mr A.S. Kubayashi

The Departments:

1. The General Manager's Office
2. The Administrative Department
3. The Technical Department
4. The Department of Operations
5. The Department of Projects
6. The Financial Department

The number of workers: The number of workers in the company is 70.

Sceptre Resources

Dubayy AL-BAYAN in Arabic No 777, 7 Apr 82 p 40

[Text] Sceptre Resources (Abu Dhabi) Limited

Abu Dhabi, the United Arab Emirates
Umm al-Nar Street, Adnan Pachachi Building
P.O. Box 1734
Telephone: 326560 Telex: 24186 SRL EM

In the context of its policy of discovering the capabilities of oil resources, the government of Abu Dhabi enters into agreements according to which it grants oil exploration companies concession areas where they would look for oil in accordance with conditions that preserve national interests.

Among these companies is the Sceptre Resources (Abu Dhabi) Company Limited.

The following lines provide some information about the activities of this company.

The agreement was signed on 13 October 1980.

The concession location is land in the eastern area of Abu Dhabi.

The concession area is 7,870 square kilometers.

The number of employees is 22.

The ratio of Arab employees to [the total number of employees] is 32 percent.

The Seismic and Geological Surveying Department has 112 employees and in-house contractors.

Exploratory drilling began in October 1981.

Depth of a well is 14,442 feet.

Seismic and geological surveying began in January 1981.

Exploratory examination and drilling ended in May 1982.

The company has carried out a full geological and seismic survey of the entire concession area. It is now engaged in another survey to evaluate results and pinpoint the second site where drilling will be resumed next September.

Chairman of the Board of Directors: A.A. Mackenzie

President: R.A. Gusella

General Manager: J.M. Hyrilles

Director of Public Relations: Sa'id Naji 'Ali

OAPEC Helps Establish AREC

Dubayy AL-BAYAN in Arabic No 777, 7 Apr 82 p 41

Arab Engineering Company (AREC)

Main Office:

Abu Dhabi, the United Arab Emirates

P.O. Box 7658

Telephone: 337200 Telex: 22596 EM

Establishment of the Company

Establishment of the company was announced on 12 July 1981 according to the agreement that was made between the United Arab Emirates and the Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC).

What Is this Company?

This company was founded to demonstrate the awareness of OAPEC member countries of the importance of investing in engineering operations and the effective role they play in transferring technology and developing Arab efficiency in various areas of the oil industry. The agreement which established this company defined its principal purpose as carrying out consulting and engineering operations and designing, managing and supervising the construction and implementation of projects in the oil, gas and petrochemical industries and in complementary operations as well. The various aspects of this company's operations were mentioned in Appendix Number 1, which is considered an inseparable part of the agreement. [The following] was also stated in the appendix:

"Operations of the Arab Engineering Company (AREC) include offering office and field services in all stages of a project, such as economic feasibility studies and preparation of engineering designs; drawing up contracts; purchasing and furnishing equipment; constructing and installing equipment; implementing and supervising the onset of production operations and subsequent services that are necessary for operations to continue at a high grade of efficiency.

"These services are either rendered directly by the company or the company supervises other companies rendering those services. In doing so the company represents the interests of the project owner."

For example, the company can implement the following:

1. Production facilities located in the oil and gas fields.
2. Transportation lines and storage facilities for oil and gas.
3. Product distribution systems (pipelines and storage tanks).
4. Collection systems for natural and accompanying gases.
5. Refining facilities, including the production of asphalt and lubricating oils.
6. Basic products in the production of petrochemicals and fertilizers (such as methanol, polyethylene vinyl chloride, low density and high density polyethylene, propylene and ammonia).
7. Industries that are subsequent to and complementary to the gas industry, provided that these do not conflict with the nature of the company's operations and its principal objective.
8. Take part in technical arbitration and offer technical advice.
9. Use and purchase advanced technology trademarks.

Who Makes Up the Company?

The agreement according to which the Arab Engineering Company was founded is one that was drawn between OAPEC, represented for signature purposes by the secretary general of the organization, and the United Arab Emirates, represented by its

minister of oil and mineral resources. In that agreement the two parties agreed to establish a company that would be called the Arab Engineering Company. The main office of that company would be in Abu Dhabi, [but] the company may set up branch offices inside the country or abroad.

This company is a limited liability company, and its liability is limited to its capital. Only national oil companies and their subsidiaries in OAPEC member countries as well as companies that grew out of the organization can own stock in this company.

The agreement set the term of the company at 50 years which would begin on the date it is established. The company's term may be renewed or the company itself dissolved and liquidated by a three-fourths majority decision of its general assembly of shareholders.

The company's allowed capital was set at 20 million U.S. dollars. The publicly held stock of the company was set at 12,765,000 U.S. dollars.

Shareholders:

The Name of the Company	Its Location
1. Abu Dhabi National Oil Company	Abu Dhabi
2. The National Bahrain Oil Company	al-Manamah
3. Sonatrach Company	Algiers
4. The Public Organization for Petroleum and Minerals	al-Riyadh
5. The Syrian Company for Storing and Distributing Oil Products	Damascus
6. The Public Company for Technical Studies and Consultations	Damascus
7. The Public Organization for Oil Projects	Baghdad
8. The Qatar Public Organization for Oil	al-Dawhah
9. The Kuwaiti Petroleum Organization	Kuwait
10. The National Organization for Oil	Tripoli
11. The Arab Company for Oil Investments	al-Damam
12. The Floyd Company	Algiers

The agreement stipulated that the [shareholding] company have the nationality of its home state and that it be entitled, as a minimum, to all the rights and privileges of native companies, whether in the home country or in OAPEC member countries when it begins operations in any one of them.

Members of the Board of Directors:

1. Dr Mahmud Hamra Karuha, chairman of the board.
2. Mr 'Abd-al-Mun'im al-Samira'i, vice chairman of the board.
3. Mr 'Abd-al-'Aziz al-Shawil, vice chairman of the board.
4. Mr Ahmad Muhammad Amtir, member.
5. Mr Hasan 'Abdallah Fakhru, member.
6. Mr 'Izz al-Din al-Sayigh, member.
7. Mr Mahmud 'Abdallah al-Rahmani, member.
8. Mr Mustafa al-Lajami, member.
9. Mr Mustafa Thabiti, member.
10. Dr Hisham al-'Ass, member.

General Manager: 'Aziz 'Imarah Kurbah

The Company's Employees:

Since it was founded the number of engineers and consultants employed in the company amounted to 30. This number is expected to grow rapidly as a result of the projects that the company has begun to implement.

Brief History of Oil Development

Dubayy AL-BAYAN in Arabic No 777, 7 Apr 82 pp 42-43

[Text] The Progress of Oil in the Emirates

The ruler of Dubayy signs the first agreement in 1937, and the ruler of Abu Dhabi signs in 1939.

In a few years life in the Emirates changed, and people came to have all services and means for prosperity.

Ever since the beginning of this century the Middle East has attracted the interest of international oil companies because of the tremendous potential for oil that was revealed by research and studies that had been completed at that time. However, this area which became the United Arab Emirates and was previously known as the Trucial Coast did not receive serious attention until relatively late. It was not until the thirties that the first oil exploration agreements in that area were made.

Before that and after World War I the Anglo Pany Oil Company was inclined to keep this area for itself and to monopolize it by itself. It was prodded to do so by the competition that loomed on the horizon from U.S. oil companies. This company applied pressure to the British Ministry of Commonwealth Affairs so it would be allowed to retain [control of] the Gulf area, including the Trucial coast, as its area of monopoly. Accordingly, the British commissioner in the area obtained written and signed pledges from the leaders of the Trucial Coast during the period between February and May 1922. The leaders pledged they would not grant any oil privileges in their areas to any foreigner unless he was appointed by the British government.

Despite this gain, however, the company did nothing to speak of to look for oil in the area because it was then believed that there was no oil there. This view continued throughout the twenties and early thirties until the existence of oil in Qatar and Bahrain was confirmed. Eyes were turned once again, more seriously [this time], towards the Trucial Coast.

The existence of oil was confirmed by the fact that the Iraq Petroleum Company (IPC) which succeeded and replaced the Anglo-Pany Oil Company established a subsidiary of its own in October 1935 and called it Petroleum Concessions, Ltd. On 30 September 1936 that company founded the Trucial Coast Petroleum Development Company for the purpose of operating in that area.

The stock of the latter company was distributed among a number of companies of various nationalities. They are as follows and in accordance with the following ratios:

--British Petroleum, 23.75 percent.

--Shell, 23.75 percent.
--The French Petroleum Company, 23.75 percent.
--Standard Oil of New Jersey and Mobil Oil (U.S. companies), 23.75 percent.
--Corporation for Participation and Exploration (Gulbenkian), 5 percent.

This company conducted lengthy and hard negotiations with the leaders of the area for the purpose of entering into agreements with them to look for oil in their territories. The purpose of the inflexibility of the leaders in the negotiations was to obtain the best possible conditions [for themselves and their countries] in these agreements. Those leaders were exposed to severe pressures from the company on the one hand and from representatives of the British government on the other, to force them to sign the agreements.

These negotiations and efforts continued until 1937 when al-Shaykh Sa'id, the ruler of Dubayy signed the first agreement for what was to become later the United Arab Emirates. On 22 May 1937 the ruler of Dubayy granted the company a concession to look for oil in all the territories and territorial waters of the emirate. The agreement stipulated that the concession term be 75 years, according to which the government of Dubayy acquired the following benefits:

1. The company paid 60,000 rupees when the agreement was signed.
2. The company would pay 200,000 rupees within 60 days after oil is discovered in commercial quantities.
3. The company would pay 30,000 rupees annually, and it would pledge that that annual sum would not be less than 90,000 rupees when oil is discovered.

The return on every ton of crude oil was set at three rupees.

Four months after this agreement was signed the company obtained another concession from the ruler of al-Sharjah on 17 September 1937. The conditions of this agreement were similar to those of the agreement made with the ruler of Dubayy.

The ruler of Ra's al-Khaymah signed an agreement on 8 December 1938 granting the company an oil exploration concession for 2 and a half years; but the company was not to do any drilling.

On 30 December 1938 the ruler of Kalaba granted the company an oil exploration concession in his territory. The term of that concession was 75 years.

Early the following year, on 11 January 1939 the ruler of Abu Dhabi signed the first oil agreement in his emirate with the company.

The term of that agreement, which covered all onshore and offshore areas of the emirate, was 75 years. The benefits that reverted to the government in return for granting that concession were as follows:

1. The company was to pay the ruler 300,000 rupees within 30 days of signing the agreement.
2. At the end of every year that transpires in the life of the agreement, the company would pay the ruler 100,000 rupees until oil is discovered in commercial quantities.

3. When oil is discovered in commercial quantities in the area, the company would pay a total sum of 200,000 rupees in addition to the annual payment.

4. After oil is discovered in commercial quantities the company is to stop paying the 100,000 rupees and it would pay instead a profit tax of 3 rupees on every ton of oil produced, provided that the return paid in the first 2 years of production is not less than 250,000 rupees. After those 2 years the minimum return would be 500,000 rupees annually.

The agreement also stipulated that if the company fails to find a drilling site 4 years after the agreement is signed, the company would either have to relinquish its rights or increase the annual payment by 25 percent.

Besides these agreements the company obtained another concession in 1939 from the ruler of 'Ajman for a term of 5 years. The ruler of Umm al-Qayawayn signed an agreement with the company on 20 March 1945 for 75 years.

Principal Highlights in the History of the Oil Industry in the Emirates

October 1935: Petroleum Concessions, Ltd. was founded.

30 September 1937: Trucial Coast Petroleum Development Company was founded.

22 May 1937: The first agreement in the area was signed between the ruler of Dubayy and the Trucial Coast Company.

17 September 1937: The same company signed an agreement with the ruler of al-Sharjah.

8 December 1938: The same company signed an agreement with the ruler of Ra's al-Khaymah.

30 December 1938: The same company signed its agreement with the ruler of Kalaba.

11 January 1939: The same company signed its agreement with the ruler of Abu Dhabi; it was the first agreement in Abu Dhabi.

1940: The first experimental oil well was drilled in al-Sharjah (al-Jawirah number 1).

1950: The first experimental well in Abu Dhabi was drilled.

9 March 1953: The Darcey Corporation obtained a concession for Abu Dhabi's offshore areas.

18 May 1954: The Abu Dhabi Marine Areas Company (ADMA) was founded. The concession of the Darcey Corporation was transferred to it.

July 1954: The Dubayy Marine Areas Company (DUMA) obtained an oil concession for Dubayy's offshore areas.

September 1958: Oil was discovered in Abu Dhabi's Umm al-Shayf offshore field.

1958: Oil was discovered in Abu Dhabi's onshore Maraban field.

1961: Petroleum Concessions Company gave up its concession in Dubai.

1 June 1962: Oil production began in the offshore Umm al-Shayf field in Abu Dhabi.

15 June 1962: The first shipment of oil from Abu Dhabi's offshore fields was exported.

24 July 1962: The Trucial Coast Petroleum Development Company changed its name to the Abu Dhabi Oil Company Limited.

February 1963: Work stopped on the Qamar well in Dubayy after no oil was found there.

April 1963: The Continental Oil Company (CONCO) acquired a concession for onshore areas in Dubayy, and it established the Dubayy Petroleum Company (DPC).

December 1963: The first shipment of oil from Abu Dhabi's onshore fields was exported.

October 1964: Work on Ramah well in Dubayy was suspended after no oil was found there.

1965: Al-Bunduq field was discovered; ([it is owned] jointly by Abu Dhabi and Qatar).

6 June 1966: An announcement was made that oil had been found for the first time in Fatah field in Dubayy.

6 December 1967: The Japan Abu Dhabi Oil Company was granted a concession to look for oil in Abu Dhabi.

12 September 1969: Production began in Fatah field.

22 September 1969: The first tanker was loaded with oil from Fatah field.

September 1969: Oil was discovered in Mabraz field in Abu Dhabi.

1969: Abu al-Bukush field in Abu Dhabi was discovered.

February 1970: The (Biyutis) company obtained a concession to look for oil in al-Sharjah. After that al-Hilal Oil Company was established.

17 June 1970: Amerada Hess Corporation signed an agreement with Abu Dhabi.

9 November 1970: The discovery of oil in a field southwest of Fatah in Dubayy was announced.

27 November 1971: The Abu Dhabi National Oil Company (ADNOC) was founded.

9 October 1972: The discovery of Mubarak field in al-Sharjah was announced.

16 October 1972: Production began on the field southwest of Fatah.

20 December 1972: The first oil partnership agreement was signed (25 percent for Abu Dhabi and 75 percent for the companies).

1 January 1973: The first partnership agreement took effect.

January 1973: The Total Abu al-Bukhoush Company was founded.

5 June 1973: The first shipment of oil from Mabraz field in Abu Dhabi was exported.

December 1973: (Arzanah) field in Abu Dhabi was discovered.

1 January 1974: The second partnership agreement (60 percent for Abu Dhabi and 40 percent for the companies) took effect.

6 March 1974: Sunningdale obtained a concession for some of Abu Dhabi's offshore areas.

June 1974: Production in Abu al-Bukush field began.

18 July 1974: The first shipment of oil from Mubarak field in al-Sharjah was exported.

17 September 1974: Texas Pacific company obtained a concession in Dubayy. (It gave it up in 1977).

1974: United Refining company obtained a concession for exploring in 'Ujman.

8 February 1975: The Dubayy Natural Gas Company (DUGAS) was founded.

10 July 1975: The decree of ownership of oil companies in Dubai was issued.

3 February 1976: Production began in al-Bunduq field.

April 1976: The petroleum refinery in Umm al-Nar was dedicated.

July 1976: Oil was discovered in a well in the waters of Ra's al-Khaymah.

1976: A gas field was discovered in Umm al-Qaywayn.

2 April 1977: An agreement was reached between ADNOC and the companies that own stock in Abu Dhabi Marine Areas Company to establish ADMA-OPCO.

June 1977: An agreement was signed to develop the upper layers of upper Zakum field for ADNOC and JODCO after the ZADCO company was established to develop and operate the field.

4 October 1977: The gas liquefaction plant on Das Island was dedicated.

30 April 1978: An agreement was signed with CITGO Houston to look for oil in Dubayy.

27 June 1978: Production began in Falah field in Dubayy.

10 September 1978: An agreement was signed between ADNOC and JODCO after which UDECO was founded to develop Umm al-Dalkh field.

20 September 1978: An agreement was signed between ADNOC and the Abu Dhabi Oil Company Ltd. to establish the Abu Dhabi Company for Onshore Oil Operations.

November 1978: Two agreements were signed in al-Sharjah with Furman Company and AMOCO Corporation.

1978: Gulf obtained an agreement to look for oil in the land areas of Ra's al-Khaymah.

1978: Furman Company obtained a concession to look for oil in 'Ujman's offshore areas.

March 1979: Production in Rashid field in Dubayy began.

26 August 1979: Production in (Arzanah) Field in Abu Dhabi began.

17 October 1979: The Furman company began drilling on the coast of al-Hamiriyah in al-Sharjah.

1980: Agreements were signed in Ra's al-Khaymah with Gulf Oil and International Petroleum.

26 February 1980: An agreement was signed with the Atlantic Richfield Corporation to look for oil in Dubayy.

22 April 1980: The gas liquefaction plant in the area of Jabal 'Ali in Dubayy was dedicated.

4 May 1980: Drilling on al-Jiri well number 1 in Ra's al-Khaymah began.

6 July 1980: An agreement was reached between ADNOC and JODECO to develop the off-shore fields of Satah, Jarnin and Dalama.

25 November 1980: An agreement was reached in al-Sharjah with Uni Gulf Company to look for oil in the eastern area (previously mentioned in AL-BAYAN's report).

7 December 1980: An announcement was made that oil was discovered in al-Saj'ah field in al-Sharjah.

15 January 1981: A ceremony was held to commemorate the 1 billionth barrel of oil exported from Umm al-Shayf field.

27 January 1981: Al-Shaykh Khalifah ibn Zayid, the crown prince of Abu Dhabi dedicated (Arzanah) Field.

17 February 1981: An announcement was made in 'Ujman that oil and gas had been discovered at two locations at a depth of 14,000 feet.

13 March 1981: ADCO signed an exploration agreement with the Italian company (Sabim) for 30 million dollars.

2 April 1981: His Excellency al-Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Aal Nuhayyan, the president and His Highness al-Shaykh Rashid ibn Sa'id al-Maktum vice president and prime minister attended the ceremony marking the onset of development operations at the three oil fields of Dalama, Satah and Jarnin at a cost of 700 million dollars.

1 June 1981: UAE reduced its oil production by 25,000 barrels a day.

6 October 1981: Abu Dhabi signed an onshore exploration agreement with the British Abu Dhabi Oil Company (ADOC) for 30 years.

24 October 1981: Oil and gas were discovered in commercial quantities in well number 3 in al-Saj'ah Field onshore in al-Sharjah.

9 December 1981: The 62nd meeting of OPEC ministers was convened in Abu Dhabi.

9 February 1982: Oil was discovered in the Umm Lulu offshore field in Abu Dhabi.

10 March 1982: His Highness al-Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Aal Nuhayyan, the president, dedicated GASCO's plants in al-Ruways.

6 May 1982: Oil was discovered for the first time on land in Dubayy in (Maraghah) Field number 1.

6 June 1982: An agreement was signed [illegible] al-Ruways compound [illegible] with hydrogen.

20 June 1982: His Highness al-Shaykh Sultan al-Qasimi, member of the Supreme Council and ruler of al-Sharjah dedicated the oil installations compound of the onshore al-Saj'ah Field. It is estimated that the production capacity of that field will be 25,000 barrels per day.

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END